The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3083.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Further Particulars of the Dug Springs Battle.

Gen. Lyon Awaiting an Attack at Springfield.

A Brisk Fight in Northeastern Missouri.

A Body of Rebels Repulsed from Athens.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Important News from the National Capital.

Arrangements for Preventing Communications with the Enemy.

The Works on the Virginia Side Strengthened.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

They Refuse to Unite with the Republicans.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Surgeon-General reports the sick and wounded in the various hospitals under the charge of Government. They sum up—at the General Hospital, E-street, Washington, 225; at the General Hospital, C-street, Washington, 65; at Columbia College, Washington, 258; at Union Hospital, Georgetown, 206; at Miss ENGLISH'S Seminary, Georgetown, 181—making a total of 935 in all the hospitals on this side of the river. The hospitals at Alexandria are not included.

A GOVERNMENT CYPHER.

A. B. TALCOTT, for a number of years the Superintendent of the telegraph lines running from this city, has invented a cypher system for the use of the Government, which even the author cannot translate without the key. If the key does not get to the possession of the rebels through the Government employes, the system will be of great value to the Government.

MOVING TROOPS.

This morning one regiment of SICKLES' Brigade crossed the eastern branch, and another regiment will follow to-morrow. They will be distributed along the eastern shore of the Potomac, from the Insane Asylum to a point six miles below. The result of this movement will be to cut off in a great degree the communications of the rebels with their spies and agents in this city. The Third Regiment of SICKLES' Brigade, Col. TAYLOR, marched in review before the President this afternoon.

THE COLONELCY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon, has not accepted the Colonelcy of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. The Regiment claim the right of electing their own Colonel, and Gov. STEVENS is not willing to be forced upon them as their Commander,

THE EXCURSION TRAIN.

The excursion train from New-York *via* Easton, Reading and Harrisburgh, left at eight this evening on its return.

THE SCREW STEAM-SLOOPS.

The Navy Department has advertised for proposals to build the machinery of the four screw steam-sloops now building at the Kittery, Charlestown, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards. Proposals will be received until Sept. 5.

MORE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The President has appointed as Brigadier-Generals, Col. E. D. KEYS, Eleventh Infantry; Col. FITZ JOHN PORTER, Fifteenth Infantry U. S. A. and HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, late of the United States Army, and a Professor at the Annapolis Naval School. Col. KEYS was promoted at the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES.

Since the retreat from Bull Run, our troops on the Virginia side of the river have been engaged in strengthening their positions, with the view to repelling any movement which may be made against the city. Several important works have been completed.

POSTPONED.

The departure of Mrs. LINCOLN for Long Branch has been postponed until Monday next.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON GONE OVER TO THE REBELS.

The Prince NAPOLEON started this morning to visit the Rebel Army at Manassas. He was accompanied by the Secretaries of the French Legation, and by his suite. He was escorted to our lines by Gen. MCDOWELL in person. It is possible that the Prince may extend his visit to Richmond.

A REVIEW.

The President to-day reviewed the regiments of the Sickles Brigade. The weather was so intensely hot that many of the men had to fall out of the ranks. The two Wisconsin Regiments were also reviewed. They came over from Baltimore to-day.

MISS DIX ILL.

Miss DIX has been seriously indisposed, but is now improving.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman who left Richmond on Monday has reached Washington. He is unwilling to communicate information of what he saw, further than that heavy fortifications were being erected for the defence of Richmond, and that but few troops were to be seen.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 8.

It appears from the data of the Committee of Ways and Means that the total amount of appropriations at the recent session is $275,000,000. Of this, $[illegible]0,000 were for the Army, $35,000,000 for the Navy, and the remainder for various other purposes.

One of the regiments of the Sickles Brigade was reviewed by the President this morning. Their physical endurance was great, a few only being obliged to retire from the ranks on their march, the thermometer being 120° in the sun.

It is understood that Col. SICKLES will be appointed a Brigadier-General by the President.

There was considerable alarm among our troops in the neighborhood of the Great Falls on Tuesday night, which subsided on ascertaining there was nothing more serious than the shooting of one of our pickets in the foot by a concealed rebel on the opposite side of the river.

Letters have just been received there—one dated 23d and the other [illegible] of July, from Capt. WITHINGTON, of the First Michigan Regiment, stating that he was not wounded at Bull Run, but taken prisoner while attempting to assist Col. WILCOX off the field, Colonel WILCOX's arm is badly shattered.

Capt. RICKETT is also wounded. Dr. SIMS, of the Third Wisconsin, is in attendance. Mrs. RICKETT is with her husband. Capt. WITHINGTON writes that they are treated with great kindness. They are all on their parole of honor not to escape or take up arms against the South. These parties are now probably in Richmond, as the wounded were to be removed thither as soon as circumstances would permit.

The seven captured officers and their men, brought to the Washington Navy-yard, have been officially transferred to the civil authorities.

The President and Mr. BLAIR, this afternoon, were present at the experiments with MAYNARD'S Reformed Rifles and ALEXANDER'S cartridge.

Secretary CHASE left this afternoon for New-York on public business. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON has been commissioned to attend to his official duties here meanwhile.

The Senate on the last day of the session confirmed the following-named Postmasters, in addition to those appointed during the recess of Congress: George W. Edwards, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Samuel Russell, Hillsdale, Mich.; J. R. Rand, Westfield, Mass.; Asa P. Colby, Holyoke, Mass., and Nathan Lee, Massachusetts; Olney B. Maxwell, Livingston, N. Y.; Daniel F. Pickering, Elmira N. Y.; John H. Selkreg, Ithaca, N. Y.; Albert G. Murray, Canandaigua, N. Y., Egbert Lenebing, Catskills, N. Y.

Prince NAPOLEON started at 6 o'clock this morning for the other side of the river, designing to pass out of our lines within those of the disunion army, at least as far as Fairfax Court House, if not to Manasses Junction. Gen. MCDOWELL probably caused him to be escorted through our lines by two companies of United States Cavalry. There is strong ground for belief that the Prince's visit to this country is more for political than any other purposes, and for the enlightenment of the Emperor on current affairs.

To-day the President made the following additional appointments of Brigadier-Generals of the volunteer force, viz.: Col. E. D. KEYES, of the Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A.; Col. FITZJOHN PORTER, of the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A.; HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, late of the United States Army, and formerly professor of gunnery and mathematics in the Naval School at Annapolis.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 3, 1861.

SIR: In conformity with the resolution of the Senate of the 19th July, requiring to be published in all the newspapers of this city the name and location of each hospital and the number of sick and wounded of the various regiments therein, I have the honor to transmit herewith the lists from the Infirmary Hospital on E-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; Union Hospital, corner Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown, D. C.; General Hospital, C-street, No. 360; Hospital at Miss EGLISNE'S Seminary, Georgetown, D. C.; and Hospital at Columbia College, in this city.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. FINLEY, Surgeon General.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

In Hospital Aug. 3, 1861—Published in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of July 19, 1861.

AT GENERAL HOSPITAL ON E-STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS, WASHINGTON.

1st N. Y. S. Cavalry	2	5th Mass. Volunteers	1
1st N.Y. F. Zouaves (a)	20	9th Mass. Volunteers	1
2d N. Y. Volunteers	2	11th Mass. Volunteers	1
3d N. Y. Excelsior Brig.	1	2d Vt. Volunteers	2
12th N.Y.S. Volunteers	1	3d Vt. Volunteers	2
13th N.Y.S. Volunteers	1	1st Minn. Volunteers	8
14th N. Y. S. Volunteers	1	5th Penn. Volunteers	1
16th N.Y.S. Nolunteers	—	6th Penn. Volunteers	3
17th N.Y.S. Volunteers	2	26th Penn. Volunteers	1
18th N.Y.S. Volunteers	3	27th Penn. Volunteers	6
21st N. Y. S. Volunteers	1	1st N. J. Volunteers	2
22d N. Y. S. Vdlunteers	2	2d N. J. Volunteers	4
24th N. Y. S. Vols	1	2d Maine Volunteers	4
25th N. Y. S. Vols	1	3d Maine Volunteers	3
27th N. Y. S. Vols (b)	3	4th Maine Volunteers (e)	3
28th N. Y. S. Vols	1	5th Maine Volunteers	3
31st N. Y. S. Vols	2	2d New-Hampshire	4
33d N. Y. S. Vols	2	1st Michigan	1
35th N. Y. S. Vols	2	2d Michigan	3
36th N. Y. S. Vols (c)	4	2d Wisconsin	3
37th N. Y. S. Vols	2	Capt. Mott's Artillery	1
38th N. Y. S. Vols	1	Tammany Regiment (f)	1
69th N. Y. S. Vols	1	Sturges Ill. Rifles	1
79th N. Y. S. Vols (d)	2		—
2d Rhode Island	1	Total	225
1st Massachusetts Vol.	2		

(a) Including two officers. (b) One officer. (c) One officer. (d) One officer. (e) Including three officers. (f) An officer.

AT UNION HOSPITAL, CORNER OF BRIDGE AND WASHINGTON STREETS, GEORGETOWN.

2d N. Y. Volunteers	6	27th Penn. Volunteers	2
8th N. Y. Volunteers	1	2d Michigan Volunteers	6
11th N. Y. Volunteers	2	4th Michigan Volunteers	4
13th N. Y. Volunteers	13	2d Wis. Volunteers	24
15th N. Y. Volunteers	1	Moz. N. Y. Volunteers	2
17th N. Y. Volunteers	10	Garibaldi Guards	2
18th N. Y. Volunteers	1	Jackson Guards	1
19th N. Y. Volunteers	1	5th Artillery	1
22d N. Y. Volunteers	1	3d U. S. Infantry	1
24th N. Y. Volunteers	3	2d U. S. Cavalry	3
26th N. Y. Volunteers	1	2d R. I. Battery	1
28th N. Y. Volunteers	1	2d Artillery	1
33d N. Y. Volunteers	6	2d Vermont Volunteers	1
38th N. Y. Volunteers	2	1st Minnesota Volunt's	12
69th N. Y. Volunteers	14	1st Mass. Volunteers	2
71st N. Y. Volunteers	1	2d U. S. Infantry	1
79th N. V. Volunteers	15	27th N. Y. Volunteers	1
1st N. H. Volunteers	1	9th Mass. Volunteers	5
2d N. H. Volunteers	4	35th N. Y. Volunteers	1
1st Ohio Volunteers	2	31st N. Y. Volunteers	1
1st Conn. Voluhteers	1	3d Maine Volunteers	6
2d Conn. Volunteers	1	3d Vermont Volunteers	7
3d Conn. Volunteers	3	26th Penn. Volunteers	1
2d N. Jersey Volunteers	1	3d Michigan Volunteers	10
3d N. Jersey Volunteers	4	3d Penn. Volunteers	1
2d Maine Volunteers	5	6th Maine Volunteers	1
3d Maine Volunteers	2		—
4th Maine Volunteers	5	Total	206

AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, NO. 360 C-STREET, WASHINGTON.

1st Reg. U. S. Cavalry	1	1st Reg. U. S. Infantry	2
2d Reg. U. S. Cavalry	12	2d Reg. U. S. Infantry	5
1st Reg. U. S. Artillery	14	3d Reg. U. S. Infantry	7
2d Reg. U. S. Artillery	3	Unattached Recruits	4
3d Reg. U. S. Artillery	4		—
5th Reg. U. S. Artillery	13	Total	65

SUMMARY.

Remaining 27th July, 1861	58
Taken sick since	18
Aggregate	76
Returned to duty	11
Remaining	65

AT HOSPITAL AT MISS ENGLISH'S SEMINARY, GEORGETOWN.

	Sick.	W'd.		Sick.	W'd.
Michigan 2d Reg	11	1	N. Y. 11th Reg	1	—
Conn. 2d Reg	—	1	N. Y. 25th Reg	3	—
Wisconsin 2d Reg	—	5	Maine 3d Reg	3	—
Michigan 1st Reg	—	4	N. Y. 1st Reg	1	2
Maine 2d Reg	—	5	N. Y. 17th Reg	1	—
N. Hamp. 2d Reg	—	1	Mass. 1st Reg	1	—
Vermont 2d Reg	—	3	Maine 5th Reg	1	—
1st Artillery, Co. I	—	1	N. Y. 35th Reg	1	—
N. Y. 14th Reg	—	1	De Kalb Reg.(N.Y.)	7	—
Conn. 2d Reg	—	1	New-York 13th Reg	1	1
2d Artillery	—	1	Maine 4th Reg	14	1
Minnesota 1st Reg	53	6	New-York 16th Reg	—	1
N. Y. 79th Reg	2	12	N. J. 1st Reg	—	1
N. Y. Excel. Brig	—	2	New-York 38th Reg	—	1
Vermont 3d Reg	5	—	Garibaldi Guards	2	—
N. Y. Tammany	10	—	New-York 24th Reg	3	—
New-York 69th Reg	2	2	New-York 19th Reg	1	—
Wisconsin 2d Reg	—	1	New-York 34th Reg	4	—
Total				128	53

Total sick and wounded .... 181.

AT HOSPITAL AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE, WASHINGTON.

1st Maine Regiment vol.	1	35th New-York Vol	8
2d Maine Regiment Vol.	2	36th New-York Vol	2
3d Maine Regiment Vol.	6	37th New-York Vol	6
8th Maine Regiment Vol.	37	38th New-York Vol	1
2d New-Hampshire vol.	1	69th New-York Vol	1
2d Vermont Volunteers	1	79th New-York Vol	2
1st Massachusetts Vol	3	Mozart New-York Vol.	16
11th Massachusetts Vol	1	Tammany N. Y. Vol	4
2d Connecticut Vol	6	Sickles Brigade N.Y.V.	2
2d New-York Militia	1	Garibaldi N. Y. Vol	2
2d New-Nork Vol	3	1st New-Jersey Vol	2
2d New-York Vol	3	2d New-Jersey Vol	2
8th New-York Vol	1	3d New-Jersey Vol	6
11th New-York Militia	2	4th New-Jersey Vol	1
12th New-York Militia	7	2d Wisconsin Vol	3
13th New-York Militia	1	1st Minnesota Vol	4
14th New-York Militia	11	2d Artillery, Regulars	1
18th New-York Militia	9	1st Cavalry, Regulars	5
22d New-York Militia	8	27th Penn. Volunteers	4
[illegible] New-York Militia	14	2d Ohio Volunteers	1
25th New-York Militia	2	1st Michigan Volunteers	2
26th New-York Militia	1	2d Michigan Volunteers	8
27th New-York Militia	13	3d Michigan Volunteers	6
28th New-York Militia	1	4th Michigan Volunteers	7
32d New-York Militia	3	3d Infantry, Regulars	1
33d New-York Militia	8		
34th New-York Militia	6	Total	258

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

RECENT OPERATIONS OF GEN. LYON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, August 6.

Our advices from Gen. LYON's Army are to Sunday. The Cavalry charge heretofore reported, was made by a scouting party sent out to ascertain if the enemy were approaching. After our troops had encamped for the night at Dug Springs, a regiment of Infantry coming along the road, the Lieutenant ordered a charge, which resulted in killing 30 of the rebels, and wounding 8. The charge was not intended by Gen. LYON, and probably prevented the rebels from attacking his main body, which had they done, they would have unquestionably have been routed with a severe loss.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had taken a position on a high ground to observe our position, was dispersed by a few shells from Capt. TOTTEN's Battery, wounding some 30 of them.

Saturday morning, our force moved forward cautiously, and on approaching Curran, the rebels, to the number of 3,000, were seen posted on the hillside, southwest of that place. Gen. LYON immediately formed his Army for battle, and gave the order to advance. As our column was approaching a piece of timber, to flank the enemy, Capt. DUBOIS' Battery opened fire on the rebels, and they retreated in haste. It is not known whether any of the enemy were killed on Saturday.

We did not lose a man, and took several prisoners. Our Army encamped for the night at Curran, and on Sunday morning Gen. LYON determined to retire to Springfield, as most of the rebels are mounted, and they might flank him and take Springfield.

Gens. PRICE, RAINS and PARSONS are said to have 20,000 men under their command, and BEN. MCCULLOCH 4,000, the latter well armed and effective.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT OF THE DUG SPRINGS BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

Intelligence has just been received of a battle fough on Friday, the 2d instant, at Dug Springs, nineteen miles south of Springfield, Missouri, between Gen. LYON's forces, 8,000 strong, and troops of BEN. MCCULLOCH, estimated at 15,000 strong. Gen. LYON's loss was eight killed and thirty wounded, while MCCULLOCH, lost forty killed and forty-four wounded. Gen. LYON took eighty stand of arms, fifteen horses, and some wagons loaded with provisions. During the battle two hundred and seventy of the United States Cavalry came suddenly on a body of the enemy's infantry, estimated at 4,000, and rode over them, creating a stampede among them. They cut their way through the enemy's lines of infantry and came back with a loss of but five men. This cavalry charge was as terrible as bravely executed. Numbers of the enemy were found with their heads cloven entirely through with sabre strokes.

AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK EXPECTED.

ROLLO, Mo., Thursdhy, Aug. 8.

Mr. BORDEN, the stage proprietor, and who left Springfield Monday noon, furnishes the following items:

Gen. LYON, with his forces, had fallen back on Springfield, having reached there Monday morning, and was preparing for a vigorous defence. The rebels were advancing by four different roads, and their advance was ascertained to be from ten to fifteen miles distant.

Gen. LYON had called in 2,500 Home Guards from the country around Springfield. It was expected the enemy would make an immediate attack, from the fact that their commissariat was in a miserable condition, they being obliged to depend upon forced contributions for temporary supplies.

It was generally remarked in Springfield that Gen. LYON was perfectly confident of success in case of an attack. He had no intrenchments, but would depend upon his splendid artillery in the open field.

Fifty wagons, laden with provisions, had reached him.

BRISK FIGHT IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A band of rebels, numbering from 1,000 to 1,200, made an attack upon a camp of Union men, at Athens, Mo., on Monday morning last, at 5 o'clock. There was a considerable amount of arms and ammunition for United States troops stored at this place, under a guard of the troops composing this camp. The United States volunteers numbered about 350, under the command of Capt. MOORE. The fighting lasted about one hour, when the rebels retreated. In the meantime, Capt. MOORE, having been reinforced by about 150 men from Centralia, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river, gave chase to the rebels for about a mile and a half, killing one, taking 18 prisoners, and capturing 31 horses and two secession flags. Several of the rebels were also wounded in the chase. After the battle, six or eight rebels were found dead on the field.

In the afternoon the bearer of a rebel flag of truce to the Union camp was admitted. They carried off 14 killed and as many more wounded and missing.

The rebels were led by MARTIN GREEN, a brother of Ex-Senator GREEN.

Of the Union men there were three killed and eight wounded.

Athens is a small town in the extreme northeast of Missouri, on the Des Moines River, 25 or 30 miles from Keokuk.

It is reported that the Union forces having been further reinforced by 500 or 600 troops from Iowa, took up their line of march on Monday night in pursuit. The rebels were encamped eight miles from Athens, and another fight no doubt has taken place there, unless the rebels run.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 8.

JOHN MCAFFEE, Speaker of the House at the last two sessions of the Legislature of this State, was arrested night before last by a body of National troops at his residence, at Shelbyville, and conveyed to Macon City, where he is now under a close guard.

Gov. GAMBLE has ordered an election on the first Monday in November next, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Members of the Legislature, and also for taking the sense of the people upon the recent action of the State Convention.

Gen. POPE's military district has been extended so as to embrace two tiers of counties on the South Missouri River, including St. Louis, where he has established his head-quarters.

The report of Gen. LYON's death is untrue, he being at Springfield on Monday morning, later than which no advice could have been received here.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

THEY DECLINE TO ACT WITH THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delevan House to-day. There was a full attendance. The session of the Committee was private, but a large number were gathered outside, awaiting the action of the Committee with interest.

On motion of BENJAMIN WOOD, member from the City of New-York, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee have heard with profound regret of the death of their associate friend, WM. D. KENNEDY, of New-York, whose many virtues, devotion to Democratic principles, and unselfish patriotism render his decease a deep and poignant grief to his numerous friends, and a loss to the State and country.

Resolved, That the above be inclosed in the minutes published, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, ELIJAH F. PURDY was unanimously appointed a member of the Committee to fill the vacancy of WM. D. KENNEDY, deceased, and took his seat in the Committee.

The following communication from the Republican State Central Committee was presented:

To the Democratic State Committee:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Albany, August 6, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted: [Here follows a copy of the resolutions of the Republican Committee, already published.]

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, the undersigned were appointed as such Committee, and do hereby cordially invite the Democratic State Committee to join with us in designating a time and place for the holding of the State Convention of the two parties, whereby the people of the State represented in such Conventions may determine for themselves upon the propriety of laying aside all minor issues in the one effort to preserve the Government, and to restore the National Constitution and laws in all the States.

The Committee are now in attendance, and respectfully await your response.

GEO. OPDYKE,
S. DRAPER,
DEMAS STRONG, } Committee.
WM. A. DART,
S. P. ALLEN,

After an interchange of views, the Committee adopted the following response to the letter of the Republican Sub-Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions communicated to us, by you, have been duly considered by our Committee, who have directed us to reply thereto. None can be more profoundly impressed than we are with a sense of the duty of foregoing partisan views and purposes in the present critical condition of our unhappy country. The Democratic Party has, in every crisis of public danger, risen to the magnitude of the occasion and devoted its energies and its sacrifices to the call of patriotism. It will not be less faithful to the duties of citizenship now, when the perils which menace us equal, if they do not exceed, those which surrounded us in the War of Independence and in the formation of the Constitution. As to the spirit in which Democrats are disposed to meet the emergency, we point to hundreds of thousands of our brethren who took arms at the first warning, and to the readiness with which they have offered their means to the country.

You suggest a conference of political conventions for the nomination of State officers, as a mode apparently of uniting the people in support of the country. That it would be well, at this time, to fill the leading public offices, especially in the National Government, to which the conduct of public affairs belongs, with men whose purity of character and capacity for administrative labors were so well known as to command the confidence of the people, is most true; as it is also probable that if this example were set in the conduct of National affairs, it would be followed by the people in the selection of their State officers.

But we would be false to the party which we represent, if we considered any proposition of union with former political opponents, except upon the basis of principle. It is of little importance what men of what party occupy public positions, whether of power or emolument; but it is of the utmost moment that citizens of common principles should unite at this time in support of the Government, and in the vindication of the Constitution and the Union. We believe we utter the sentiments of all Democrats, when we say that they are ready to unite in political action with every citizen who looks to the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union, as the great end to be arrived at, and who estimate all measures, whether of war or peace, only as they conduce to that end; who are opposed to any war and equally to any peace which is based upon the idea of the separation of these States; while they hold that the war can only be successfully prosecuted by more vigorous command in the field and efficiency in the National blockade, they regard it as the duty of the National Government at all times to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered States—that as our political system was founded in compromise, and has been so perpetuated, it can never be dishonorable in any Administration to seek to restore it by the same means.

Above all, they repel the idea that there exists between the two sections of the Union, such an incompatibility of institutions as to give rise to an irrepressible conflict between them, which can only terminate in the subjugation of one or the other. Repelling the doctrine that any State can rightfully secede from this Union, they hold next in abhorrence that aggressive, and fanatical sectional policy, which has so largely contributed to the present danger of the country.

They propose, therefore, to invite to union with them all citizens, of whatever party, who, believing in these views, will act with them to secure honest administration in National and State affairs, a rigid maintenance of the Constitution, economy in public expenditures, honesty in the award of contracts, justice to the soldier in the field, and the tax-payer at home, the rigid safeguard of public credit, and the expulsion of corrupt men from public office.

As such union must necessarily spring from the People, instead of being dictated to them, we are instructed by our Committee to say, that in issuing the call for the usual Democratic State Convention, they will invite all good citizens who are willing to cooperate with Democrats to these ends, to come together at the primary meetings, and unite in selecting representatives to a State Convention, to nominate candidates upon this platform of patriotism.

We have the honor to be, &c.,
Very respectfully yours,
DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.
P. CAGGER, Secretary.

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD dissented from some portion of the reply, but with this exception it was unanimously agreed upon.

It was then resolved unanimously that the Democratic State Convention to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, be called to meet at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the November election.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

CALL FOR THE STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Thursday, August 8.

The sub-Committee of the Republican State Central Committee met this afternoon after the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, and agreed on the following call and statement:

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in the support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention, in the city of Syracuse, Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of the State Prison.

By order of the Committee,
SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman.
JOHN TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

The foregoing call is issued under circumstances which require an explanation. The Republican State Convention, at their meeting on the 6th inst., feeling deeply sensible that the present distracted condition of affairs in our country demanded for there being an entire obliteration of all party feeling, and realizing the fact that they, as the representatives of a powerful and dominant party in the State, could best afford to make first advance, which they did, after mature deliberation, adopted a resolution contained in a communication, of which a copy is given below.

On the assembling of the Democratic State Committee, our communication was published in the proceedings of the Democratic Committee, to which communication the Committee responded in a labored refusal to call their Convention as above requested, and indicated a determination on their part to sacrifice to party the Government, State and National, instead of yielding them a generous support in the struggle for political existence, to restore and perpetuate the larcenous policy so shamelessly carried out during the late Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and to compel compromises with rebels now in arms, at once humiliating and dishonorable, thus establishing a Mexican policy of revolution, as a remedy for political defeat.

Under these circumstances, your Committee cordially invite all citizens, friendly to the maintenance of the Government, to unite with us in selecting a ticket for State officers to be supported at the approaching election.

GEO. OPDYKE,
S. DRAPER,
DEMAS STRONG, } Sub-Committee.
WM. A. DART,
S. P. ALLEN,

THE PERILS OF PRIVATEERING.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL.

HOW THE CRAFT CAME TO ENGAGE THE ST. LAWRENCE—STORY OF THE REBELS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 7.

The steam gun-boat *Flag*, Commander SARTORI, arrived at our Navy-yard yesterday from the Gulf, having on board *thirty-six pirates*, being the officers and part of the crew of the privateer *Petrel*, formerly the revenue-cutter *Gen. Aiken*, which was stolen from the United States by the authorities of Charleston, S. C., soon after the secession of that State. We learn that the *Petrel* was sunk by the frigate *St. Lawrence*, which left this port in May last, to form one of the blockading fleet, and sailed for Charleston. While cruising off the harbor of Charleston, the *Petrel* came out, and mistaking her for a merchant ship, as her port-holes were closed and her sails set merchant fashion, made directly for her. The movements of the *Petrel* were watched by the officers of the *St. Lawrence*, who occupied the poop-deck, and their uniforms soon undeceived the crew of the privateer. Nevertheless, she came on, and when within range fired a gun loaded with grape, which was evidently aimed at the officers, as the load passed just above their heads and tore away part of one of the sails. A solid shot was fired from the privateer immediately after, which went into one of the port-holes of the frigate without doing any serious damage.

By the time the second gun was fired, the crew of the *St. Lawrence* was beat to quarters, and preparations made to give the pirates a warm reception. *Twelve of the large guns of the frigate were fired at the Petrel, several of which struck her.* A shell hit her under the bow, making a large hole in her, and one or two solid shot did almost equal execution. The water poured into her through the holes thus made, and in a few minutes she sunk. Her officers and crew took to the water, some of them seizing whatever was convenient to help them to escape. The boats of the frigate were soon lowered and manned, and directions given to pick up the pirates. Some of them were found in a state of exhaustion, and half dead with fright. They preferred, however, to trust to the mercy of their captors, and of the United States Government, than risk an at empt to reach the shore.

From the crew it was ascertained that there were forty-four on board the *Petrel*, so that eight of the crew were either killed by the firing into the vessel, or were afterwards drowned. As soon as the *St. Lawrence* fell in with the *Flag*, the pirates were transferred to her, to be brought to this port, and so large an accession to the population of the *Flag* made a rather crowded condition on board, and put additional labor upon the crew of the steamer in guarding the pirates, there not being any marines on board the *Flag* to perform that duty. They were ironed at night, both hands and feet, but the irons were removed from the feet in day-time. The *Flag*, since she left this port, has been cruising between Charleston and Savannah, assisting in the blockade. Sometimes she would run in so as to be just outside of the range of the guns of Fort Sumter, and draw its fire. The fort is represented to be in first-rate condition, and well manned.

On the 27th of June last the *Flag* engaged one of the rebel steamers off Tybee Island, and caused her to beat a hasty retreat, after a broadside had been poured into her. She captured a vessel attempting to break the blockade off Charleston harbor, and put a prize-crew on board. This vessel and the prize-crew of 9 persons was afterwards captured by one of the rebel steamers. The following is a list of the officers of the *Flag*: Commander, Sartori; First Lieutenant, E. D. McCawley; Master, A. Dexter; Acting Masters, W. West and J. Warren; Midshipman, J. Wiedman; Master's Mates, R. Wharton, J. Johnson; Surgeon, Sartori; Acting Purser, L. Lardnér; Acting Chief Engineer, Speigle; Assistant Engineers, J. Walker, W. Speigle and J. Harris; Purser's Steward, H. Macheet.

The names of the officers and crew of the *Petrel*, as now confined on the *Flag*, are as follows:

COMMANDER.

William Perry.

LIEUTENANTS.

R. W. Harvey,
Charles Campbell.

GUNNER.

August Peyresett.

CREW.

Wm. Bryan,
Frank Alber,
M. Dooling,
Daniel Cartney,
John E. Edmunds,
Robert Lewis,
John Ducket,
John Cronan,
Asa Delally,
Robert Barrett,
Charles Marriott,
Edward Flynn,
Wm. Hazelhurst,
R. Jeffries,
Asa Williams,
Geo. S. Harrison,
John M. Morgan,
Henry Mills,
John D. Mullings,
George Souder,
Jos. Monaghan,
Henry Allmans,
Jno. Cunningham,
John Black,
Geo. H. Robinson,
T. A. Banks,
Henry Rowan,
John M. Lehring,
Geo. Hawkins,
Thomas Woods,
Ed. Murphy,
Wm. Chanley,

And a lad named Shaffer, of this city, who has been in the sick-bay ever since he has been on board the *Flag*. SHAFFER says that he was taken from the Charleston Hospital and put on board the *Petrel* to make up the crew, though he was very sick at the time. *One of the officers of the Flag recognized George Harrison as one of the companions of the British Consul when he came on board from Charleston under a flag of truce, and who was observed at that time to carefully inspect the vessel.* The commander of the *Petrel* was a Charleston pilot; HARVEY, one of the Lieutenants, was also a pilot.

Several of the crew are Philadelphians, and several from New-York, while more than half of them are of Irish birth, or the sons of Irishmen. Most of them say they were pressed into the service. The gunner is a Frenchman, and has been but a few months in the country. HARVEY, one of the officers, says that he had not anything to do, and had an insane sister to support. The appearance of the crew would seem to justify their story, that they were either pressed into the service, or were forced to enter it from necessity. Some of them have been engaged as hands on coasters; others have been at laboring work. The officers of the *Flag* say that they have behaved themselves on board, and have not given any unnecessary trouble.

The story, as told by the crew, in respect to the attack on the *St. Lawrence* and the sinking of the *Petrel*, differs somewhat from that as first reported. They say that the *Petrel* came out of Charleston harbor on Saturday night and first saw the *St. Lawrence* early on Sunday morning. *They supposed her to be an East Indiaman, as her ports were closed.* When they had got nearer the mistake was discovered; the Captain then went below and took a glass of brandy, and coming up swore they would give her one shot anyhow, and directing the gunner to fire, which he did, throwing the grape as stated, over the heads of the officers. The men describe the effect of the broadside of the *St. Lawrence* as terrific, cutting the *Petrel* almost to pieces. The men took to the boats as soon as the vessel was discovered to be sinking, and they were fired into with small shot from the *St. Lawrence* before a flag of truce was raised. The *Flag* stopped on her way up the river to discharge her powder, and did not reach the Navy-Yard until near 7 o'clock, when she anchored in the stream. The lateness of the hour at which the vessel arrived prevented the United States Marshal from taking the prisoners ashore. They will be removed to the Moyamensing Prison early this morning, and will have a hearing at an early day. The *Flag* left the *St. Lawrence* off Savannah, the *Seminole* at Charleston, bound for Savannah, and the *Vandalia* and *Roanoke* at Charleston.

THEIR REMOVAL TO MOYAMENSING.

The Charleston pirates remained on the *Flag* all night—that vessel being anchored near the Navy-yard. Arriving at the Navy-yard gate at 10¼ o'clock, we found a large crowd of anxious inquirers, including many important persons, who could have bought an ordinary sized institution, but they could not come in. Among others, was Mr. HORACE DAY, of New-York, the great India-rubber man, who is supposed to be worth several millions.

The order being to ignore all passes the only sure way for reporters or others, who were interested, was to pass through a certain not subterraneous, but quite roundabout passage.

From the Lieutenant of the yard we gathered much important information, while Capt. SARTORI was preparing to go on the vessel. The captain and surgeon also made some corrections which may be produced in the same connection.

The name of the sick boy is WILLIAM SHARKEY. He has an aunt at Mr. PAUL'S, Fourth and Walnut, named MARGARET CARNEY. SHARKEY formerly tended bar at the bowling saloon at Point Breeze. He had gone to Charleston on a Northern vessel, and was forced to go out as steward on the pirate.

The piratical lieutenant, HARVEY, was not formerly a middee under command of Capt. SARTORI; they were passed midshipmen together on the *Constitution*.

One of the prisoners, named HARRISON, came near losing his life when he came on board, so incensed were the crew on recognizing in him a man who had dined with their first mess a few days before, he having come out from Charleston with the British Consul. It is supposed that he came out as a spy to pay that visit. He had come in the steamer *General C*[illegible] as a civilian, in the Consul's company. As no vessel had showed her nose outside the bar while the *Flag* was on hand, and the pirate stole out immediately after the *Flag* departed, it would seem that the spy had given the Charlestonians a wholesome dread of that vessel, which some call a gunboat, but which is really a United States steamer.

The Pirate Capt. PERRY has been sick with inflammatory rheumatic gout since he has been on the *Flag*. This is supposed to have been in consequence of his salt water bath at Charleston. When he came on board he was hardly able to stand.

In reply to a question as to how the *Petrel* got out of Charleston harbor, we were told that she crept along the north shore and went out through the Rattlesnake Inlet. Although it was a moonlight night, as the shores are lined with heavy forests, the vessel could not have been seen from the *Wabash*, which lay six miles out from the Bar—that being as near as she could come in safety. It seems that the ex-spy, HARVEY, told PERRY that it was no lubberly coffee or cotton ship he was after, but he being drunk, pushed on and fired his pop-guns, till suddenly the great ship yawed, opened ports and wiped out the yelping cur.

The *Flag* had already taken a prize of her own, which has been lost. It was the *Hannah Balch*, of Savannah, loaded with 270 pipes of molasses, worth $8 000. She was encountered on the 18th, about seven miles from Charleston light-house, with her secession papers, flag, &c., on board. She was trying hard to get in. Fearing to let her go there with his prize crew, he towed her up to Charleston. It falling calm there the schooner drifted in after she was let go, and Capt. SARTORI, a blow coming up then, had to run far in near the Charleston batteries, and after much trouble got a hawser to her and sent her on her way North. But she was captured off Cape Hatteras by the Secessionists, together with Lieut. KAUTZ, the prize master, and six men.

Messengers had been sent for omnibusses for the prisoners at 10 o'clock, and a large crowd awaited their arrival before the yard gate, and on the neighboring piers. But not till 1 o'clock did the vehicles arrive. As they filed into the yard a company of fifteen marines marched down to the landing place. Two or three of them were to go in each omnibus as an escort.

It was too late then to observe the landing and imprisoning of these adventurers. Three o'clock, at furthest, saw them safe in Moyamensing.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

THE SCHOONER ENCHANTRESS.

United States Commissioner HAZLETT, in Philadelphia, is now taking testimony in the case of the schooner *Enchantress*, recaptured by the *Albatross* off Cape Hatteras. The steward of the vessel, in his testimony, said:

"On Monday, the 22d of July, the *Enchantress* was recaptured; I had just given the crew their dinner, and was washing my dishes and removing them to the cabin, when I saw the prize master wiping a spy glass; I went to the cabin, laid my dishes on the locker, and came back again, still looking at the steamer, as I supposed it to be; she came in the same direction in which we were going; the navigator, Lane, came to me and said, "Steward, you had best go down in the forecastle, and if they board us you can answer to your name;" I started to go down, and then turned and said that I would sooner go in the galley; the captain gave orders to bend the jib; one of the men said, "Perhaps the less sail we make the better it will be for us.' The Captain told them to go on and bend the sail. He then said, 'Never mind; let it be.' The Captain then took charge of the ship, and put away. He then gave orders for a man to go up and loose the gaff topsails. It usually takes but a short time to do this, but that man was a long time about it. While I was in the galley I was watching the steamer. When the men would come to one door I would shut it and look out of the other, and when they told me to shut the doors I did so, but I left them open enough to see out of. When I got a chance, I jumped overboard and hallooed, 'Captain, she was captured by the *Jeff. Davis*, and is bound for Charleston.' While on board the *Enchantress*, LANE asked me whether I knew several colored men with whom he was acquainted. It so happened that I knew several, but I did not let on. At the time we were captured, we made a lighthouse about six o'clock in the morning. After we were captured, I heard that that lighthouse was at Cape Hatteras."

After the examination of this witness, the further hearing was postponed till Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

Long before the hour fixed for the hearing yesterday, a large crowd was collected in the neighborhood of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and, upon the opening of the doors of the Court-room, the people filled every portion of it. There seemed to be some confusion in the minds of the spectators in regard to the prisoners. Many persons came with a view to see the 36 pirates taken from the *Petrel* by the *St Lawrence*, and were surprised when they saw but five men, and they the crew of the *Jeff. Davis*, captured on board the *Enchantress*.

The first witness called was JULIUS WENDELL, who testified as follows:

I am master's mate on the *Albatross*; I was present at the capture of the *Enchantress*; we were at "quarters" when we fell in with her, and I was at the magazine when she was captured; I was sent on board the *Enchantress* as prize-master; I put the prisoners in irons.

At this point there was some delay in the progress in the case, owing to the absence of the witnesses. Mr. HARRISON now proposed that one of the parties should be examined to show that he had been forced on board the *Jeff. Davis*. Mr. HAZLETT said that he could not receive it as evidence in the case. If the prisoner after caution, chose to make a statement, he might do so.

Mr. HARRISON concluded that he could not advise his client to make such a statement.

This closed the case, and the Commissioner held the prisoners to answer, without bail, at the next term of the Circuit Court, on the charge of piracy.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NO REBELS NEAR NEWPORT'S NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 7, *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Col. PHELPS, it is said, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and will remain at Newport's News.

Col. BENDIX's resignation has been accepted. He leaves to-night for New-York, and will soon return with a new regiment.

A large accession to Capt. KILLPATRICK's Mounted Riflemen is expected to-morrow.

Lieuts. BUTLER and FISK, yesterday went out with a flag of truce from Newport's News, for the accommodation of a lady wishing to return to her friends. They found no Confederates within six miles of the camp. The party were hospitably entertained by a company of horsemen.

The men picked up yesterday by the *Quaker City* represent that provisions are very cheap in North Carolina. The harvest has been abundant. Coffee was worth 37 cents per pound.

A prize cargo of cheap sugar taken into Newbern, N. C., brought 9 cents per pound.

A SECESSION PAPER CLEANED OUT.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The office of the *Democratic Standard* was completely relieved of its contents this afternoon by a mob composed of the soldiers of the returned First Regiment and of citizens. The *Standard*, which has been a long time "Sesesh," published an article reflecting on the soldiers. They demanded retraction, and the PALMERS, the editors and proprietors, shook pistols and axes out of the windows, and dared the mob, while the city authorities endeavored to quell the disturbance.

The PALMERS fired four shots, wounding two soldiers. The office was immediately gutted, and the materials burned in the street.

The PALMERS took refuge in the attic, but were finally found, and carried to the Police-station, protected by the Police, though with great difficulty.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. GAMBLE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 3, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri:

Your delegates, assembled in Convention, have decided that, in order to vindicate the sovereignty of the State, it was necessary to vacate the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, and to order an election to take place on the first Monday of November next, to fill those offices with persons of your own choice. They have chosen me to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate until the election can take place.

No argument will here be made in support of the action of the Convention. An address has been issued to you by that body, in which are set forth the necessities for the action, and the power under which they have acted. I could give you no stronger expression of my deliberate judgment that their action was both constitutional and necessary than is afforded by my acceptance of the office until the election can take place.

The choice thus made of temporary or provisional Governor, will satisfy all that no countenance will be afforded to any scheme or to any conduct calculated in any degree to interfere with the institution of Slavery existing in the State. To the very utmost extent of Executive power, that institution will be protected.

The choice of temporary Governor gives the further assurance to all, that every effort will be made to stop the practices on the part of the military which have occasioned so much irritation throughout the State—such as arresting citizens who have neither taken up arms against the Government, nor aided those who are in open hostility to it, and searching private houses without any reasonable ground to suspect the occupants of any improper conduct, and unnecessarily seizing or injuring private property. Such acts must be, and will be, discountenanced, and there is every reason to belive, from a general order recently issued by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and from the known disposition of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, whose command embraces Missouri, that such oppressive conduct on the part of the military will, in a short time, be arrested.

There exists in many parts of the State a most unfortunate and unnatural condition of feeling among citizens, amounting to actual hostility, and leading often to scenes of violence and bloodshed; and even neighbors of the same race have come to regard each other as enemies. This feeling, too, has originated in questions of a political character, although the American mind has been accustomed to consider a difference upon such questions as affording no cause of hostility. Combinations have been formed for carrying out schemes of violence by one class against another, and by those holding one set of opinions against others holding a different set.

Civil Government in this State has no concern with men's opinions, except to protect all in their undisturbed enjoyment. It is only when they become the causes of acts that they bring those who entertain them into any responsibility to the law.

While this freedom of opinion is the right of all, and while it is the duty of each to respect this right in others, it is plainly the duty of the Government to suppress, as far as practicable, all combinations to violate this right, and all violence arising from a difference of opinion. Yet it is important that every well-disposed citizen should remember, that the extreme and intemperate exercise of this right of expressing his opinions often leads to unnecessary discord and violence, and that refraining from the intemperate discussion of topics known to be exciting would be but a slight contribution made by each toward the preservation of the general peace.

It is believed that many citizens are now in arms, assembled under the proclamation of Gov. JACKSON, of the 12th of June, and that they responded to that call from a sense of obligation to obey State authority. They have been organized as a military force, under an act of the General Assembly, known popularly as the "Military bill."

By the action of the Convention that act has been annulled, all commissions issued under it have been revoked, and the organizations which have been formed have been disbanded.

Those who have taken up arms from a desire thus to obey State authority, will see that real obedience to that authority will be shown by at once quitting the organizations with which they are connected, and returning peacefully to their homes. This applies as well to officers as to privates in such organizations.

It is known that there are large quantities of powder and other munitions of war concealed in different places in the State, intended to be used by those of the citizens who are in arms. This is the property of the State, and ought to be disposed of to free the State from the debt incurred by its purchase, so far as the proceeds of its sale will have that effect. Information of its deposit ought to be given to this Department, so that it may be recovered and applied to the indebtedness of the State.

The militia of the State has not an organization as efficient as it should be. The Convention, by ordinance, adopted the act of 1859, in place of the Military bill of the last Assembly. It is necessary that there should be a complete organization under the act thus adopted by the Convention. Immediate attention to this duty is demanded by the condition of the country. Yet it is to be the act of the citizens who are willing to form bodies of volunteers.

The State has been invaded by troops from the State of Arkansas, and a large force under Gen. PILLOW, of Tennessee, has landed upon the soil of Missouri, notwithstanding the Congress of the Confederate States, in their act declaring war against the United States, expressly excepted Missouri, as a State against which the war was not to be waged.

Gen. PILLOW has issued a proclamation, addressed to the people of Missouri, in which he declares that his army comes at the request of the Governor of this State, and says they will help us to expel from our borders the population hostile to our rights and institutions, treating all such as enemies, if found under arms. It remains to be seen whether Gen. PILLOW, and other officers of the Confederate States, will continue their endeavor to make Missouri the theatre of war upon the invitation of Gov. JACKSON, or of any other person, when such invasion is contrary to the act of the Confederate States, and when the invitation given by the Governor is withdrawn by the people. We have sought to avoid the ravaging our State in this war, and if the military officers of the Confederate States seek to turn the war upon us, upon the mere pretext that they are invited by a State officer to do so, when they know that no officer of the State has authority to give such invitation, then upon them be the consequences, for the sovereignty of Missouri must be protected.

There should be, on the part of the people of Missouri, a paramount purpose to preserve the internal peace of their own State, whatever may be the condition of affairs in other States. Our first duties are at home. If there could be a general recognition of this principle, the duty of preserving peace would be less onerous upon the magistracy of the State. But all will admit that, however unpleasant it may be, the duty of preserving the peace must be discharged by those upon whom the law imposes it. The means furnished by law are ample, and must be employed.

Combinations to oppress citizens and deprive them of their civil rights, because of any opinions they may hold, are flagrant offences against law, and unworthy the inhabitants of a free Republic. It must of course be expected that the power of the Government will be employed to subject all members of such combinations to the penalties imposed by law.

If those citizens who, at the call of the late Governor, have taken up arms, choose to return voluntarily to their homes to the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will find in the present Executive a determination to afford them all the security in his power, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be unmolested.

And now, people of Missouri, may not the hope be entertained that you will afford a cordial cooperation in an attempt to secure the return of peace. But a few months since you were prosperous, and happy in the enjoyment of all your rights, civil and political. If you have suffered already great loss, anxiety and distress—if you live in constant apprehension of coming evil—in uncertainty about all that is future—you can see how terrible are the consequences of a violent attempt to overthrow an established Government, which has heretofore afforded peace, prosperity, protection and equal rights to all. It is but the part of wisdom to bear evils which are known to be endurable, rather than encounter such as are plainly before this people if peace be not speedily restored.

Now, therefore, I, HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State of Missouri, in view of the foregoing facts, do hereby strictly charge and enjoin upon all sheriffs and other magistrates who are conservators of the peace, to use all the powers conferred upon them by law in arresting and bringing to punishment all persons who disturb the public peace, by using violence against any of their fellow-citizens, and especially are you charged to bring to justice all who combine to practice violence against other persons on account of their political opinions; and if force should be employed to resist you in the discharge of your duties to an extent that you cannot overcome by the means provided by law, you are charged to make known that fact to this Department, that proper measures may be taken in such case.

It is enjoined upon all citizens that they perform the duty of giving information of deposits of munitions of war belonging to the State, that they may come to the possession of the State without being captured by the troops of the United States.

It is further enjoined upon all citizens of suitable age to enroll themselves in military organizations, that they may take part in defence of the State.

All citizens who are embodied under the act of the last session of the General Assembly, popularly called the "Military Law," are notified that the law has been abrogated, the troops disbanded, the commissions issued under it, as well as the commission under the act of the same session for the appointment of a Major-General, have been annulled, and all soldiers and officers are enjoined to cease action in a military capacity.

The officers and their troops belonging to the Confederate States, who have invaded Missouri, are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should continue upon the soil of this State, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war, designed to bring upon our State the horrors of war, which Missouri desires to avoid. They are therefore notified to depart at once from the State.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State of Missouri, at Jefferson City, this 3d day of August, 1861.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

BUSINESS HABITS OF GEN. FREMONT.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The energy and skill displayed by Gen. FREMONT since his arrival at his head-quarters in this city are wonderful, and afford a fresh and striking illustration of those remarkable traits of character and mind which have already made him a prominent personage in the eyes of the civilized world.

He reached here on the morning of the 25th of July, at about 9 o'clock. At noon of the same day he called a meeting of his staff, and though recommended to take a little rest after his continuous day and night travel from the East, remarked that his business was important, and he *must go to work.* Since that date he has labored unremittingly in the organization of his department, and in laying the foundation of those important plans which have been confided to him by the Government for the movement of a grand Army down the Mississippi River during the coming Fall. He rises in the morning at 5 o'clock, and rarely quits his labors before 12 o'clock at night, in this respect resembling the habits of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, the Duke of Wellington, and other historical characters to whom sleep seems to have been one of the least important requirements of their natures. In all his orders he is explicit and comprehensive, and in his appointments punctual to the minute. One instance has come to our knowledge, where, having some business with a civilian, he told him to call at *ten minutes* before 4 o'clock and his papers should be ready for him. The gentleman was promptly on time, and the papers were as promptly placed in his hands. In one week after his arrival, though oppressed with a variety of other important business, he had chartered a fleet of eight steamboats, loaded them with soldiers called from different portions of the State, supplied them with artillery and various kind of military stores, which he had ordered from the East, and led them in person to the relief of the troops at Bird's Point, which place was seriously menaced by the rebel Army under Gen. PILLOW. His return was as prompt as his departure, and, from the stir at his head-quarters on yesterday, it would seem that he has entered upon another week with unwonted activity and vigor. From advertisements in the newspapers and other sources, we gather that an extensive camp of instruction is at once to be established on the outskirts of our city, the camp to hold twenty or thirty thousand soldiers. Near Springfield, Ill., another camp of equal dimensions is already established, and rapidly filling up. The hospital and commissary departments in this city are also under process of enlargement. All these formidable preparations, of course, look to but one grand object, and that the complete possession of the valley of the Mississippi River by the United States. Reviewing the character of Gen. FREMONT, and glancing but for a moment at the wonderful energy and capacity he has displayed since his arrival in the West, who shall doubt that the Government has confided the management of this grand enterprise to the proper hands?

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Under date of Mexico, (Mo.,) Aug. 3, Brig.-Gen. POPE writes a letter to Mr. ISAAC H. STURGEON, of St. Louis, explaining some points in his recent proclamation, which we have already published. After a vivid picture of the disordered condition in which he found affairs upon taking command of his Department, Gen. POPE says:

My first object was to restore peace and safety, so that the forces under my command could be removed from the vicinity of the settlements, and to do this with the least bloodshed, the least distress to quiet persons, and the least exasperation of feeling amongst the people.

Two courses were open to me to effect this desirable result. The first was to put in motion in all parts of this region small bodies of troops, to hunt out the parties in arms against the peace, and follow them to their homes or places of retreat, wherever they may be. This course would have led to frequent and bloody encounters, to searching of houses, and arrests in many cases of innocent persons, and would have only resulted in spreading the apprehension of distress over districts hitherto quiet.

I was, and am satisfied, that the people of the counties in North Missouri are abundantly able to keep peace among themselves, and this is all I ask or exact from them. It is certainly their interest that they should do so.

To spare effusion of blood, destruction of life or property, and harassing and ofttimes indiscriminating outrage upon the people, I have determined to present, if possible, some common inducements to preserve the peace in their own midst.

That common bond was their property always in my power, though the owner was beyond my reach.

I believed, as I do now, that as soon as it was felt that only by preserving peace and quiet among themselves, and not molesting public or private property, there would immediately result security of person and property, and the power to pursue unmolested their several avocations. Union men and Secessionists would alike engage in putting a stop to lawless and predatory bands, and that the persons themselves who had joined these armed marauders, would soon cease their forays and abandon their organizations when they discovered that they had no sympathizers at home, and that every act they committed hostile to the peace of the country was a direct blow not only at their own property and safety, but also at that of their own friends and relatives. Certainly loss of property is not to be weighed for a moment with loss of life, or personal liberty, and as I believe firmly that the policy I have adopted will bring peace and quiet to North Missouri, with the least destruction of human life, I intend to enforce it promptly and vigorously in all cases.

Security of property, and the absence of the military, depend simply upon the people of North Missouri keeping the peace among themselves, as in times past, and if they fail to do so, they will be less wise than most of their species.

I have not the slightest disposition to play the tyrant to any man on earth. I only ask the people of North Missouri to keep the peace and respect the rights of others in their own midst, and this I mean to exact from them if I have the power. If they will only do this, as they have done in times past, and can easily do now, they will neither see me nor my command.

I sincerely hope that these views may be satisfactory to you, and remain, very truly, yours, &c.,

JNO. POPE.

I. H. STURGEON, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

LETTER FROM SENATOR POLK.

Senator POLK, of Missouri, has not yet been expelled, though he deserves to be, as is abundantly shown by the following letter written by him to S. P. WILKES, a secession editor at Springfield, Mo. The document was found in the latter's possession a few days ago:

DEAR SIR: Above I send my check to you for the *Equal Rights Gazette.* It is all I can do, and could not do even that much until now. You have heard of the difficulty that the *Bulletin* has fallen into. I have had to "ante up" there at the rate of $200. I hope the friends there have made arrangements which will insure the permanency of the paper. It has been and is doing good service. I have made a speech (yesterday) on the state of affairs, Southern rights and the position of Missouri, present and future, which I will send you so soon as published in pamphlet for distribution. In the meantime I will send it in slips, and if the *Gazette* can stand the draft on its columns, and you approve of it and think it will do good in forming correct public sentiments in Southwest Missouri, please have it published.

Dissolution is now a fact—not only a fact accomplished, but thrice repeated. Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution. Will Missouri hesitate a moment to go with her Southern sisters? I hope not. Please let me hear from you. I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri. I like Gov. JACKSON'S position. It looks like adherence to the "Jackson resolutions."

I am truly, your friend,

TRUSTEN POLK.

P. S. WILKES, Esq., Springfield, Mo.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND MARYLAND.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined correspondence will be specially interesting to our readers in the State of Maryland, as serving to show the zeal and efficiency with which the interests and rights of that State are guarded by its Representatives in Congress, as also the promptitude with which a favorable response was received from the Executive and the General-in-Chief.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 27, 1861.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned beg leave to lay before you the inclosed letter of JAMES L. RIDGELY, Esq., of Baltimore County, in the State of Maryland.

Mr. RIDGELY gives a circumstantial account of a visit to his premises, and of a search thereof, made by a party of soldiers of the United States, professing to act by authority of this Government, which seem to us to be very extraordinary and unnecessary.

Mr. RIDGELY is a distinguished citizen of Maryland, well known for his private virtues and for his uniform and consistent loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. Any statement proceeding from him is entitled to full consideration.

In bringing this letter and the facts detailed to your notice, we avail ourselves of the occasion to express our regret that similar cases of military visitation and search, sometimes accompanied by arrest, have been permitted in Maryland, without just reason or necessity. Such visits, searches and arrests, more than any thing which has occurred, keep the minds of our people excited, and afford to the enemies of the Union means of continued agitation.

We respectfully suggest the propriety of having the military restrained to acts in support of the civil authority; or, if cases arise in which the public welfare requires prompter action, then that no visit, search or arrest be made, except upon the order of the officer in command of the district, in writing, setting forth the cause of the visit, search or arrest, and the proof upon which the order is issued. We have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
J. W. CRISFIELD,
C. L. L. LEARY,
CHARLES B. CALVERT.

P. S.—Messrs. MAY and THOMAS are not in the city, and hence they could not be consulted.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of to-day, with the inclosure from Mr. RIDGELY, has been received and referred to Gen. SCOTT, as I knew nothing whatever of the particular case.

May I beg you to consider the difficulties of my position, and solicit your kind assistance in it? Our security in the seizing of arms for our destruction will amount to nothing at all, if we are never to make mistakes in searching a place where there are none. I shall continue to do the very best I can to discriminate between *true* and *false* men. In the meantime let me, once more, beg your assistance in allaying irritations which are unavoidable.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

CONFISCATION BY CONFEDERATES.

Mr. KENNER, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution in the Confederate Congress, on July 25:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has passed a law providing for "the confiscation of the property of all rebels found in arms against the United States;" and whereas, it is known by the public official declarations of the Executive and Congress of the United States, that the intent and meaning of this act is the confiscation, not of the property of the rebel citizens of the United States, but of the citizens of this Confederacy, who are enemies of the United States; and whereas, the confiscation is, in effect, a general confiscation of the property of all the inhabitants of these Confederate States, insomuch as they are all in arms against the United States; and whereas, this additional resort by the Government of the United States to means of warfare repudiated by the usages of civilized nations, can only be repelled and punished by that just retaliation which is the legitimate weapon of defence against such barbarities as the United States have inaugurated in this war, to the disgrace of their Government and people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of adopting measures of retaliation by a general confiscation bill, and make report by such bill or otherwise, as early as possible.

Adopted.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The Washington *Star* says: "There are now sixty-five prisoners confined in the old brick Capitol building, corner of A North and First-street East, under a guard of soldiers who patrol the sidewalk around the building. The lower windows have been closed with boards nearly to the top, leaving only sufficient space for light and ventilation, and several smaller buildings in the rear are surrounded by a tight board fence twelve feet high, inclosing quite a space of ground for a yard. In this and the outer buildings Potomac water has been introduced, and everything rendered as comfortable and pleasant as the circumstances will permit. The prisoners are cheerful and quiet, though some are extremely bitter in their denunciations of the 'Yankee Government.' Occasionally, passing soldiers who happen to be intoxicated, address them in rather uncomplimentary terms, and with expressions which render their seclusion, for the time being, remarkably agreeable to themselves. Sometimes soldiers go still further, and when the back of the sentry is towards them, toss a brick at the first head which appears at the window. Not long since a Fire Zouave, who had several times invited them out to 'get licked,' in passing by the dining-room, tossed a brick over into the room, with the intention of 'spiling' some of them while at dinner; but they had luckily just left the table, and no damage was done. Many have been furnished with civilian's dress by friends in the city, together with many of the little luxuries of home. Their quarters are quite spacious and can accommodate a large number."

INDEBTED TO YANKEES.

The correspondent of a Georgia paper, referring to the rapid manufacture of cannon and small arms at Richmond, Va., describes a musket-stock machine of a peculiar kind. The piece of wood is put into a machine, and it comes out a perfect stock, five hundred of them a day. The writer forgot to mention, for the edification of his readers, that this is the gunstock turning machine which has been the admiration of visitors to Harper's Ferry the last forty years, and which the Virginia troops "captured" from the Armory about the last week in April. A creditable fact may be mentioned, in connection with this seizure; that of three hundred and fifty workmen and laborers at the Harper's Ferry Armory, the Confederates were able to seduce or drive no more than fifty into their service. Though starvation to their families, and danger to themselves stared them in the face, the greater part of them stood firm in their faith to the Union.

SENATOR MASON'S ESTATE.

Yesterday, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Aug. 6, Mr. CHEW, of Germantown, applied to Judge LUDLOW for an injunction to prevent Senator MASON from taking money out of the estate in which he is interested, located in this county. In asking for the order, Mr. CHEW said: "I apply to your honor for an order to prevent JAMES M. MASON from taking out of the jurisdiction of the Court funds which the Trustees have invested under the order of the Orphan's Court. Already a very large sum has been taken out of the State by that very remarkable traitor, and I have no prospect of ever getting retribution if the balance of the funds is taken away." Judge LUDLOW suggested that a citation might be issued, and notice could be made by publication. Senator MASON has ten days in which to appear and answer.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

The first naval engagement between the Confederate and the National Governments, according to the Petersburgh *Express*, took place on Sunday, the 21st of July, near the fortification at Oregon Inlet, on the North Carolina coast, between the steamer *Beaufort*, commanded by Lieut. DUVAL, and a National steamer, name unknown. The particulars are given in an extra of the Raleigh *Standard*. The result is highly creditable to the gallant Lieut. DUVAL, who commanded, and his men. Though he fought against immense odds, he achieved a great triumph, which is the more brilliant from the disproportions between the vessels and their forces. The National steamer was a large three-masted propeller, carrying six heavy guns, and a rifled cannon forward and aft, and having on board at least 175 men. The *Beaufort* is a small steamer, carrying only one smooth-bored gun, and a crew of twenty-six. The engagement commenced at 10:15 A. M., and terminated at 11 A. M. The enemy fired fifteen shots, five or six of which were from the rifled cannon. The *Beaufort*, eight shots, three of which struck the enemy. The National vessel finally retreated, and sought safety behind a projecting bluff.

WHAT INDIANA HAS DONE.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Aug. 3, says:

"Indiana has equipped and sent into the field thirteen regiments of Infantry and two companies of Cavalry. Two additional regiments of Infantry are now ready to march, and an entire regiment of Cavalry will be ready in a short time. Seventeen additional regiments of Infantry are now forming, and will be put into the service as speedily as possible. This will make thirty-three regiments raised and to be raised in Indiana—a force of about 36,000 men, including three Artillery companies now about ready for active service. This is over 3,000 men for each Congressional District, or about every fortieth person in the State."

GEN. WOOL.

"We regret to learn," says the Troy *Times* of Monday evening, "that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. WOOL *has not received orders to repair to Fortress Monroe,* and take command of the troops stationed there. The rumor that prevailed yesterday, indicating that such orders had reached him, was unfounded. The General is not aware that any orders have been issued respecting him as yet, but is in hopes that the positive assertions of the New-York papers that he is to be ordered away, may prove to be true. He is anxious to enter the field at once."

FRAUDULENT CONTRACTORS.

Judge LUDLOW opened the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia on Aug. 5, with a charge to the Grand Jury on matters relating to the rebellion. In conclusion he said:

"We propose, therefore, gentlemen, that you shall immediately, and with dispatch, dispose of the business presented to you by the District-Attorney; you will, then, with the assistance of the officer of the Commonwealth, (who is hereby specially requested to render all necessary and legal aid,) proceed to inquire into the alleged frauds in the furnishing supplies to the volunteers of this State. Holding, as we do, that our action in point of law is entirely independent of the action of the Commissioners, you will carry on this investigation, and that all possible light may be shed upon your path, the result of the labor of the Commissioners will, if received, be submitted to you. As we shall not again at length address you upon this subject, it may be well now to say, that your deliberations should be conducted with judgment, discrimination, calmness, caution, and the strictest impartiality. These charges may be absolutely false; you may discover that the exigencies of the occasion and the state of the market, rendered it necessary for the contractors to furnish our volunteers with an inferior article, and that they received only remunerative prices, or it may be that a fair article was furnished, and at a fair price. If so, the parties who have thus acted ought to receive an honorable acquittal. Hesitate not to proclaim it, and thus do justice to those who have labored under as grievous a charge, in a moral point of view, as that of treason itself. If, however, it should appear that any in this community have been so utterly regardless of every principle of honor and of patriotism as to enrich themselves by *fraudulent means, at the time and in the hour of our nation's greatest extremity,* say so, regardless alike of persons and of consequences. It will then be the duty of a Petit Jury to determine the question of guilt, when the Commonwealth substantiates the charge by competent testimony and the accused meets his accusers face to face, and enters upon his defence. If your investigation terminates by implicating any person or persons with the commission of this or any other crime, you will then declare that sufficient *prima facie* evidence exists to put the party to his defence before a Petit Jury. You do not, in that event, determine the question of guilt or innocence."

BECOMING INSUBORDINATE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Aug. 3 gives prominence to the following paragraph, which is likely to mean even more than it says:

"Two Polish companies were disbanded yesterday at Grand Junction. They were Louisiana volunteers, and were composed principally of Irish. *They commenced fighting among themselves, and eight were killed, and several wounded.* The citizens were utterly overpowered, and unable to quell the riot. Mayor PREWITT, of Grand Junction, telegraphed to this city last night for assistance. The Percy Hotel was completely riddled, and the rioters, at last accounts, had everything their own way."

And the *Appeal* gives the following particulars of a formidable disturbance which occurred in Memphis on the same day:

"A number of soldiers who were brought up here from New-Orleans, but few of whom, however, are natives of Louisiana, have been staying in WORMLEY'S cotton shed, on Madison-street, over the bayou, which has been made into a barrack. On several occasions symptoms of insubordination have been manifested by the men, and on Wednesday evening one of them was placed in custody on the charge of attacking an officer. After dinner, yesterday, a perfect outbreak took place—a number of the men fighting against each other. The dispute seemed to have originated in that feeling of mutual jealousy that is apt to arise when persons from different localities are thrown together. There was considerable commotion, in which one of the men received a shot in the fleshy part of the leg, and a bayonet wound in the back, neither of which is serious. Capt. HAILMAN, with a number of his men, was called on, and he arrested the whole of the men—seventy-seven in number. Thirty-seven of them he put under guard; the remainder were transferred to quarters far from the city."

ABOUT THE BLOCKADE.

The New-Orleans *Bee* attempts to show how unanimous the people are in the determination to meet the blockade with an embargo which will be more damaging to foreign nations than a blockade has been to them. It says: "If England and France want our cotton, *they must send their vessels up the Mississippi by forcing the blockade, or they will not get it.* We are fully prepared to dispense with the two hundred millions of dollars, which is about the value of the crop, unless we can dispose of it in our own way. Nay, more: if such a misfortune could possibly occur as the successful invasion of Louisiana by the soldiers of the National Government, every pound of cotton in our State would be consigned to the flames, sooner than that it should pass through Northern hands. This, too, is the unchangeable resolve of the people of the South. The European nations who will need the great Southern staple know, therefore, what they have to expect, and may govern themselves accordingly. And we may ask, in conclusion, whether there can exist the smallest chance of conquering a people who are ready at any time to immolate their most valued possessions, if the sacrifice can benefit the South, or injure the North?" The *Bulletin* makes the suggestion that there should be a military organization in our common schools.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT left Louisville on Aug. 3 for Niagara Falls, where he expects to spend some days. The *Journal* in announcing his departure remarks that he has not only labored for the Union, but that he has given money freely for the good cause.

LIEUT. G. D. BAILEY.

Lieut. G. D. BAILEY, U. S. A., recently from Fort Pickens, who has been for some weeks with his family in Auburn, has been tendered by Gov. MORGAN a Colonel's commission, with the command of a regiment of Light Artillery, to be accepted under the recent call for volunteers. He has accepted the position, and will make his head-quarters at Elmira, where, in conjunction with Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH, he is to superintend the military operations connected with the new levy.

A DENIAL.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says there is no truth in the story set afloat that fifty thousand stand of arms had been received in that city from Europe.

GEN. PILLOW AND THE NORTH STAR.

Gen. PILLOW, so says the Memphis *Avalanche*, has purchased the *North Star*—not the celestial luminary, but the famous Morgan horse. Will he not feel obliged to change the name of the animal?

MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 6.

We hear that there is no difficulty in obtaining the men to compose the sixteen full regiments which Massachusetts is required to furnish. Companies are again forming in all sections of the Commonwealth, and there is a generous rivalry in swelling the ranks, in order to be the first to be sent into camp.

Gov. ANDREW has asked permission from the Department at Washington to add companies enough to the seven from this State at Fortress Monroe to constitute an additional regiment.

The only difficulty experienced with respect to the new regiments relates to the subject of officers, and the union of the different bodies of men (now in detached squads) into companies and regiments. Men readily enlist when the prospect is that they shall be commanded by men in whom they have confidence, and when there is a reasonable probability that the company which they have joined will be placed where it is most agreeable to the men, and the highest efficiency can be obtained for the cause in which they have engaged.

FOR TEXAS.

Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, P. C. S. A., and family, says the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Aug. 2, left yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, by the overland route, for Texas. He will make his head-quarters at San Antonio, where he will proceed at once to organize a brigade of mounted cavalry for immediate service.

BY WAY OF MEXICO.

In its "Talk on Change," the New-Orleans *Crescent* remarks:

"There have been some purchases of cotton for the Mexican market, which is shipped by a sea route and escapes old ABE'S minions. If the commanders of the British or French squadrons desire to know how the blockade is avoided at least once a week, they can readily ascertain on the flags of New-Orleans.

There are many complaints of the inaction of our authorities. True, everything cannot be completed in a day, but we are asked how it is that the Black Republicans are allowed to retain possession of the two telegraph stations at the mouth of the river. The Confederate States have paid out money enough to have some protection on the sea-coasts of Mississippi and Louisiana."

CONGRESSMAN ELY.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 6.

A prominent business gentleman, from Richmond, Va., passed through this city last evening, eastward. He inquired of Officer SHERMAN if he was acquainted with Congressman ELY. Mr. SHERMAN said he was. He then stated that he saw Mr. ELY in Richmond. Learning that he was coming northward, and would pass through Rochester, Mr. ELY desired him to bring word to his friends here that he was well, and enjoying himself on his parole of honor.

A SOUTH CAROLINA COLONEL SHOT.

"A good deal has been said," remarks the New-Haven *Palladium*, "about the shooting of 'an Alabama Colonel' by Capt. GORE, of the Hartford Company in the Second Regiment. We learn that the Colonel that was killed on the occasion referred to was from South Carolina—as was judged from papers found on his person. As the regiment was passing within a few rods of a wood he rode out and advanced toward them. Capt. GORE and Lieut. SCOTT, of Company H, of [illegible], immediately ran toward him with drawn swords, demanding his surrender; seeing his mistake he drew his pistol, when Lieut. SCOTT, of Company H, 'Billy' GOODYEAR, of the New-Haven Grays, and 'Johnny' PEYRAS, of the *Palladium* office, (also of the Grays,) fired at him, when he fell. As he fell, a dozen balls were put into him by both companies. Capt. GORE and Lieut. SCOTT secured his sword, pistols and sash, and Mr. PEYRAS brought home his wallet, containing [illegible] in South Carolina money and a number of papers."

POPULAR IDEAS OF THE REBELLION.

The War and Slavery.

WESTPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say truly that the war in which we are engaged has for its object simply to put down the rebellion against our nationality. This is the object and the whole of it.

But how are we to *accomplish* this object? Many say, "Gather an immense Army, pay hundreds of millions of money, and go on from battle-field to battle-field, till the treason is stamped out; meanwhile, scrupulously respecting the institution of Slavery. In case it shall be found impossible to succeed in this way, then, as a last resort, decree emancipation." The plan is to do all we can toward crushing out the rebellion without harming the peculiar institution; and if after an immense outlay of money and life, we find that either the Republic or Slavery must die, then Slavery must take the death. It is assumed, and with reason, that a decree of emancipation by the war power would make short work with the rebellion. It is capable of demonstration that, with it and ten thousand men properly applied, a single month would suffice to revolutionize the larger part of the South into submission—and that with a less amount of suffering and outrage than ordinarily follows in the track of war.

Now, gentlemen, I have never been an ultraist; but I cannot help asking, why not adopt this conclusive measure at the outset? What is this Slavery? What has it done that it should be treated so tenderly, and be marked as the last thing to be thrown overboard in the endeavor to save the laboring ship? Here we are, proposing to sacrifice great commercial and manufacturing interests, hundreds of millions of ready money in the shape of taxes, and tens of thousands of precious lives in an experiment to get along without harming the institution of Slavery by this war. What have these rebels and traitors done that we should be so much more chary of their property than of our own—so much more tender of their investment in human flesh and blood than of the lives of our own sons and brothers? What is there so very precious about this very peculiar institution of our deadly enemies that we should shield it from harm with our own fortunes and bodies up to the last possible minute; that we should dare and sacrifice to the last extremity before consenting to have it perish? One would think Slavery to be the Kohinoor of the country, instead of the nation's shame, the by-word of Christendom, the incorrigible fire-brand and disintegrator of our nationality, the mother of treason and rebellion. Was not this rebellion got up in the interests of Slavery? Are not these men who are stabbing at the public heart, slaveholders, and is it not because they are slaveholders that they are so stabbing? Is not Slavery at this moment the right arm with which treason is working against us? Who plant the masked batteries, who make the intrenchments, who drag and manipulate the munitions of war, who furnish the food to support the armies of our enemies, who raise the cotton from which, if at all, our foes must get the sinews of war—who but slaves? *The system of American Slavery does not deserve the forbearance and sacrifices we are practising in its favor.* On my conscience, I believe we are acting like fools in this whole matter.

To you, merchants and tax-payers—to you, citizens, whose brothers and sons are taking daily risks at the cannon's mouth, it is not merely a question how this rebellion may be suppressed, but how it may be suppressed in the most *speedy, economical, and effectual* manner. If you fail to say "Yes" to this with all your hearts—then let me tell you that after all your sacrifices you will still have the great thing to do. All your costly make-shifts to spare your enemies and the assassins of your country will come to nothing. Slavery or the Republic must die. Let the people understand it—*Slavery or the Republic must die.* The sooner the lesson is learned the better. God Almighty will crowd us with reverses on reverses and almost kill us with mortification and bloodshedding, till we are ready to part with the monster that defies alike God and man.

Yours truly, E. F. B.

Slavery and the Conduct of the War.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *politicians'* scheme is evidently to "save the Union," *and,* at the same time, save the sacred "peculiar institution" within the States where it exists. WENDELL PHILLIPS and the Abolitionists call on the Government to save the nation by proclaiming liberty to all in bondage, and thus at once and forever dispose of the cause of the woful conflict. The *people* are not *yet quite* prepared to demand the latter, though it needs only the Government to pronounce the word, and they will enthusiastically support it with joyful hearts, willing hands, and by every other generous means.

But there is a *middle course* that the Government may pursue, and less than which it has no right to adopt. If it has no constitutional warrant to put an end to Slavery except as an extreme "military necessity," to enable it to preserve the Union and maintain its own supremacy, neither has it to endeavor to protect Slavery or to suppress insurrection, except in the loyal States, and then only when called upon to do so by the people thereof, through their respective State or local authorities.

The duty of the Government at this crisis is simply to *suppress the stupendous rebellion,* to summarily arrest all traitors, and bring them to instant and condign punishment, and to establish its perfect and undisputed rule throughout the length and breadth of our entire land, in the most vigorous way, in the shortest time, and by every necessary possible means. If then the human chattels in the disloyal States effect their escape and take refuge within the lines of our Army, at once recognize their freedom. Let them pass on whither they will, towards the North Star, or let the Government be availed of their good services; or, if a servile insurrection in Secessiondom is the consequence of the rebels' madness, let it transpire as the just and Providential retribution for their wickedness, without any hindrance whatever on the part of the Government, for the fiendish autocrats of the C. S. A. will not be likely to call on the U. S. A. for aid to suppress it, unless so calamitous an event to them should bring them to the stool of the most humble penitence.

The whole course thus far of the present Administration, as exhibited in its leniency towards traitors and rebels in and out of the public service, and in almost every other respect, proves that the politicians in and out of Washington are far in the rear of the people, and fail, most deplorably fail, to meet the momentous issue forced upon us as it yet must be met before the war will ever be brought to a glorious close.

A National Executive like VICTOR EMANUEL, with a Premier like CAVOUR, would lead instead of tardily follow the noble instincts of a brave people; and a General like GARIBALDI would, with the force and means at hand *two months ago,* then have annihilated rebellion in Virginia. With his sagacity and magnetism, superior in its effects to all red-tape and scientific military routine, our Free State rank and file braves would have scattered the foe to the four winds at an immense saving of life and treasure, and made it impossible for the anarchists to muster another formidable Army. One campaign would have crushed the traitors. Simultaneously with the assembling of the patriotic hosts of volunteers he would have had in readiness the necessary artillery, cavalry and baggage-trains, and not have kept himself only on the defensive, for he well knows that "the hope, the courage of assailants is always greater than that of those who act upon the defensive."

Our Government has supinely suffered Fort Pickens to be environed with batteries of rebels; Fortress Monroe and all approaches to Richmond the same; the Gosport Navy-yard, with its 3,000 cannon, to fall into the hands of the traitors, and the valuable fleet of war vessels there to be destroyed; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its costly bridges to be laid waste, and Manassas Junction to be fortified by line upon line of masked batteries; besides committing a hundred other egregious blunders and follies disgraceful and inexcusable. It cannot expect to command the respect of the people until it reverses its past policy, and exhibits more energy than that of merely raising troops and loans of money.

The Congress has acted nobly, and it is to be hoped that the Administration will now pursue a course worthy the justness of our noble cause, and the spirit and expectations of the people.

VIGOR.

Items about Major-Gen. (Bishop) Polk, of the Confederate Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the late Bishop of Louisiana, Major-Gen. POLK, occupies, just at this juncture, a certain degree of notoriety, I beg leave to give you a few items of the man.

He is a tall, raw-boned man, of 58 or 60 years of age, with a pleasant, but unintellectual face, and a decidedly military bearing; a man of position, but not a man of talents or high information. He was a classmate with JEFF. DAVIS at West Point Military Academy, graduating there about 1826 He must have entered upon the study of the ministry immediately after, for we find his name in the catalogue in the list of graduates of 1830. He has been an Episcopal minister and Bishop for 30 years, and possibly he may now be a soldier by instinct. Let us wait and see.

A Tennesseean by birth, he adopted Louisiana as his place of residence, and was made Bishop of that Diocese in 1838. Having inherited a fortune of "niggers" from his father, he became a sugar planter on Bayou La Fouche. He never was esteemed a man of sound judgment, even in financial matters, and managed, or mismanaged, to effect his ruin financially, as he has now done ecclesiastically. This was seven or eight years ago, After his failure, he left Thibodeauxville and came to New-Orleans to reside. He was always esteemed a clever, medium sort of a man, but not to be named as in any sense the peer of some of the giant minds to be found upon the bench of Bishops—such men as ELLIOTT, of Georgia, HOPKINS, of Vermont, MCILVAINE, of Ohio, or the late Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey.

Mrs. POLK, however, his wife, is a brilliant woman. A great-grand-daughter of President EDWARDS, who wrote on "Freedom of the Will," and perhaps the most profound theologian America has produced. She seems to have inherited the force of mind of her illustrious ancestor. But what can woman do but to dispense brilliantly the honors of her husband's table, and rear up her daughters? But as it is Mrs. POLK overtops the Bishop, (I beg his pardon—the Major-General.) One can scarcely but think that the Confederates have departed from their usual sagacity in this case. What can a quiet, peace-loving Christian minister be expected to know about "villainous saltpetre?" Surely the Army officers will look askance at such a hybrid Major-General as this. And in all the days of the years to come, the clergy and the Church, and the laity as well, will regard the Major-General Bishop as completely "unfrocked."

SELDON

The Charges Against Col. Ripley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have published, under the head of news from Washington, a statement to the effect that the Secretary of War had passed upon the charges advanced by Col. CRAIG against Col. RIPLEY, Capt. MAYNADIER, and, it should have added, against Col. THOMAS, and found them to be frivolous and unsustained, will you allow me to remind the public that the Judge-Advocate of the Army, and after him a Military Court, are the proper and usual authorities for deciding upon the character and the proof of such charges.

The opinion of the Judge-Advocate—who has examined the papers sent in by Col. CRAIG, and the replies made to them by the accused parties—is understood not to accord by any means with that expressed by the Secretary of War, according to your informant.

Assertions against an accuser of a deficiency in capacity and activity, are no answers to charges involving conspiracies to defraud on the part of two Colonels of the army, and secret collusion with the enemy on the part of the gentleman from Maryland.

The removal of Col. CRAIG from his Bureau was brought about for the purpose of blunting the edge of impending accusations, and of opening the door to further misdeeds; nor is the fact that the name of Gen. SCOTT has been used to effect it justly entitled to weight, exposed as the General has been to the most unhappy influences.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861. E.

The Regular Officers Killed at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many notices of the gallant slain, who fell at the battle of Bull Run, defending the Government our forefathers fought and bled to obtain, while there is full and honorable mention in all the papers, of the volunteers, both officers and men, who there sacrificed their lives for their country, there is little said in praise of the officers and men of our regular Army, who so nobly stood their posts, and "died and made no sign."

In two of the batteries alone, there were, out of 120 men, each, some 40 of one killed and 50 of another, including officers and sergeants, thus far outnumbering the average loss of entire regulars. In Maj. HUNT'S battery, Lieut. CRAIG, a graduate of West Point in 1857, the son of Col. CRAIG of the Ordnance, full of youth and promise, fell dead at his gun; and in Capt. RICKETT'S battery, where the slaughter was great, he himself was badly wounded and taken prisoner, and Lieut. RAMSEY was killed instantly, while urging his men on, and inspiring them with his own joyousness and bravery.

Capt. TILLINGHAST, of the Quartermaster's Department, also a graduate of West Point, in 1847, and for many years in the First Artillery, chose rather to aid his brother officers with his advice and presence than to remain where he might so well have done with honor, in a place of comparative safety, and so he too passed away as a brave man should.

While, according all praise to those noble men who left their happy homes and peaceful firesides, to die in defence of our Capital and our Union, surely a few words are due our little band of regulars who have also near and dear ties of humanity, and who never swerve from duty's call.

Blockade of the Mississippi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in the TIMES, within a day or two, an article from an Iowa paper complaining of the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi—that the effect was to reduce the price of Western wheat, &c. The Iowa editor seems not to reflect, that this temporary blockade is for the purpose of restoring the Union, and thereby keeping the mouth of the Mississippi open forever. If the rebels succeed in breaking up the Union and establishing a separate Government, the Mississippi will be closed against the whole West at the pleasure of such Government. The purchase of Louisiana by Mr. JEFFERSON, was for the purpose of controlling that river from its source to the Gulf. He violated the Constitution then to open it, the rebels wish to destroy the Union now to close it. The great West can never live with the Mississippi under the control of any foreign or independent power. Please present this subject in your own clear and forcible language, so that our Western brethren may see that any temporary inconvenience is for their everlasting good.

SENEX.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

Gen. McDowell's Official Report of the Engagement.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 4, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the 21st of July, near Manassas, Va. It has been delayed till this time from the inability of the subordinate commanders to get earlier a true account of the state of their commands.

In my communication to you of the 20th ult., I stated it as my intention to move that afternoon, and drive the enemy from the east side of Bull Run, so as to enable the engineers to make a sufficiently accurate reconnoissance to justify our future movements. Later in the day they had obtained enough information on the passage across the stream to dispense with this reconnoissance, and it was decided to move without delay. It had been my intention to move the several columns out on the road a few miles on the evening of the 20th, so that they would have a shorter march in the morning; but I deferred to those who had the greatest distance to go, and who preferred starting early in the morning, and making but one move.

On the evening of the 20th ult. my command was mostly at or near Centreville. The enemy was at or near Manassas, distant from Centreville about seven miles to the southwest. Centreville is a village of a few houses, mostly on the west side of a ridge running nearly north and south. The road from Centreville to Manassas Junction was along this ridge, and crosses Bull Run about three miles from the former place. The Warrenton turnpike, which runs nearly east and west, goes over this ridge, through the village, and crosses Bull Run about four miles from it, Bull Run having a course between the crossing from northwest to southeast. The First Division, (TYLER'S,) was stationed on the north side of the Warrenton turnpike, and on the eastern slope of the Centreville ridge, two brigades on the same road, and a mile and a half in advance, to the west of the ridge, and one brigade on the road from Centreville to Manassas, where it crosses Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, where Gen. TYLER had the engagement on the 18th ult. The Second Division (HUNTER'S) was on the Warrenton Turnpike, one mile east of Centreville. The Third Division (HEINTZELMAN'S) was on a road known as the Old Braddock road, which comes into Centreville from the southeast, about a mile and a half from the village. The Fifth Division (MILES') was on the same road with the Third Division, and between it and Centreville. A map which is herewith, marked A, will show these positions better than I can describe them.

On Friday night a train of subsistence arrived, and on Saturday its contents were ordered to be issued to the command, and the men required to have three days' rations in their haversacks. On Saturday orders were issued for the available force to march. As reported to you in my letter of the 19th ult., my personal reconnoissance of the roads to the south had shown that it was not practicable to carry out the original plan of turning the enemy's position on their right. The affair of the 18th at Blackburn's Ford showed he was too strong at that point for us to force a passage there without great loss, and if we did that it would bring us in front of his strong position at Manassas, which was not desired. Our information was that the stone bridge, over which the Warrenton road crossed Bull Run, to the west of Centreville, was defended by a battery in position, and the road on his side of the stream impeded by a heavy abattis. The alternative was, therefore, to turn the extreme left of his position. Reliable information was obtained of an undefended ford about three miles above the bridge, there being another ford between it and the bridge, which was defended. It was therefore determined to take the road to the upper ford, and after crossing, to get behind the forces guarding the lower ford and the bridge, and after occupying the Warrenton road east of the bridge, to send out a force to destroy the railroad at or near Gainesville, and thus break up the communication between the enemy's forces at Manassas and those in the valley of Virginia, before Winchester, which had been held in check by Major-Gen. PATTERSON.

Brig.-Gen. TYLER was directed to move with three of his brigades on the Warrenton road, and commence cannonading the enemy's batteries, while HUNTER'S Division, moving after him, should, after passing a little stream called Cub Run, turn to the right and north, and move around to the upper ford, and there turn south and get behind the enemy. Col. HEINTZELMAN'S Division was to follow HUNTER'S as far as the turning off place to the lower ford, where he was to cross after the enemy should have been driven out by HUNTER'S Division, the Fifth Division (MILES') to be in reserve on the Centreville ridge.

I had felt anxious about the road from Manassas by Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, along this ridge, fearing that whilst we should be in force to the front, and endeavoring to turn the enemy's position, we ourselves should be turned by him by this road; for if he should once obtain possession of this ridge, which overlooks all the country to the west to the foot of the spurs of the Blue Ridge, we should have been irretrievably cut off and destroyed. I had, therefore, directed this point to be held in force, and sent an engineer to extemporize some field works to strengthen the position.

The Fourth Division (RUNYON'S) had not been brought to the front further than to guard our communications by way of Vienna and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. His advanced regiment was about seven miles in the rear of Centreville.

The divisions were ordered to march at 2½ o'clock A. M., so as to arrive on the ground early in the day, and thus avoid the heat which is to be expected at this season. There was delay in the First Division getting out of its camp on the road, and the other divisions were in consequence between two and three hours behind the time appointed—a great misfortune, as events turned out. The wood road leading from the Warrenton turnpike to the upper ford was much longer than we counted upon, the general direction of the stream being oblique to the road, and we having the obtuse angle on our side.

Gen. TYLER commenced with his artillery at 6½ A. M., but the enemy did not reply, and after some time it became a question whether he was in any force in our front, and if he did not intend himself to make an attack, and make it by Blackburn's Ford. After firing several times, and obtaining no response, I held one of HEINTZELMAN'S Brigades in reserve in case we should have to send any troops back to reinforce MILES' Division. The other brigades moved forward as directed in the general orders. On reaching the ford at Sudley's Spring, I found part of the leading brigade of HUNTER'S Division (BURNSIDE'S) had crossed, but the men were slow in getting over, stopping to drink. As at this time the clouds of dust from the direction of Manassas indicated the immediate approach of a large force, and fearing it might come down on the head of the column before the division could all get over and sustain it, orders were sent back to the heads of regiments to break from the column and come forward separately as fast as possible. Orders were sent by an officer to the reserve brigade of HEINTZELMAN'S Division to come by a nearer road across the fields, and an aid-de-camp was sent to Brig.-Gen. TYLER to direct him to press forward his attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of him to attack the division which had crossed over. The ground between the stream and the road leading from Sudley's Spring south, and over which BURNSIDE'S Brigade marched, was for about a mile from the ford thickly wooded, whilst on the right of the road for about the same distance the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country on both sides of the road is open, and for nearly a mile further large rolling fields extend down to the Warrenton turnpike, which crosses what became the field of battle through the valley of a small water-course, a tributary of Bull Run.

Shortly after the leading regiment of the First Brigade reached this open space, and whilst others and the Second Brigade were crossing to the front and right, the enemy opened his fire, beginning with artillery, and following it up with infantry. The leading brigade (BURNSIDE'S) had to sustain this shock for a short time without support, and did it well. The battalion of regular infantry was sent to sustain it, and shortly afterwards the other corps of PORTER'S Brigade, and a regiment detached from HEINTZELMAN'S Division to the left, forced the enemy back far enough to allow SHERMAN'S and KEYES' Brigades, of TYLER'S Division, to cross from their position on the Warrenton road. These drove the right of the enemy, understood to have been commanded by BEAUREGARD, from the front of the field, and out of the detached woods, and down to the road, and across it up the slopes on the other side. While this was going on, HEINTZELMAN'S Division was moving down the field to the stream and up the road beyond. Beyond the Warrenton road, and to the left of the road, down which our troops had marched from Sudley's Spring, is a hill with a farm house on it. Behind this hill the enemy had, early in the day, some of his most annoying batteries planted. Across the road from this hill was another hill, or rather elevated ridge, or table of land. The hottest part of the contest was for the possession of this hill, with a house on it. The force engaged here was HEINTZELMAN'S Division, WILCOX'S and HOWARD'S Brigades on the right, supported by part of PORTER'S Brigade and the cavalry under PALMER, and FRANKLIN'S Brigade of HEINTZELMAN'S Division, SHERMAN'S Brigade of TYLER'S Division in the centre and up the road, whilst KEYES' Brigade of TYLER'S Division was on the left, attacking the batteries near the stone bridge. The Rhode Island Battery of BURNSIDE'S Brigade also participated in this attack by the fire from the north of the turnpike. The enemy was understood to have been commanded by J. E. JOHNSTON. RICKETT'S Battery, which did such effective service, and played so brilliant a part in this contest, was, together with GRIFFIN'S Battery, on the side of the hill, and became the object of the special attention of the enemy, who succeeded—our officers mistaking one of his regiments for one of our own, and allowing it to approach without firing upon it—in disabling the battery, and then attempted to take it. Three times was he repulsed by different corps in succession, and driven back, and the guns taken by hand, the horses being killed, and pulled away. The third time it was supposed by all that the repulse was final, for he was driven entirely from the hill, and so far beyond it as not to be in sight, and all were certain the day was ours. He had before this been driven nearly a mile and a half, and was beyond the Warrenton road, which was entirely in our possession, from the stone bridge westward, and our engineers were just completing the removal of the abattis across the road, to allow our reinforcement (SCHENCK'S Brigade and AYRE'S Battery) to join us.

The enemy was evidently disheartened and broken. But we had been fighting since 10½ o'clock in the morning, and it was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The men had been up since 2 o'clock in the morning, and had made what, to those unused to such things, seemed a long march before coming into action, though the longest distance gone over was not more than 9½ miles; and, though they had three days' provisions served out to them the day before, many no doubt either did not eat them, or threw them away on the march or during the battle, and were therefore without food. They had done much severe fighting. Some of the regiments which had been driven from the hill, in the first two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of it, had become shaken, were unsteady, and had many men out of the ranks.

It was at this time that the enemy's reinforcements came to his aid from the railroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of JOHNSTON'S army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and towards the rear of our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hillside. This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to rally them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vain. The battalion of regular infantry alone moved up the hill opposite to the one with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and across the Warrenton turnpike, on the way back to the position we occupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infect those with whom they came in contact. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated still further into a panic.

Finding this state of affairs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we could no longer prevent, I gave the necessary orders to protect their withdrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the fords to the Warrenton road, protected, by my order, by Col. PORTER'S force of regulars. Once on the road, and the different corps coming together in small parties, many without officers, they became intermingled, and all organization was lost.

Orders had been sent back to MILES' Division for a brigade to move forward and protect this retreat, and Col. BLENKER'S Brigade was detached for this purpose, and was ordered to go as far forward as the point where the road to the right left the main road.

By referring to the general order it will be seen that, while the operations were to go on in front, an attack was to be made at Blackburn's Ford by the brigade (RICHARDSON'S) stationed there. A reference to his report, and to that of Maj. HUNT, commanding the artillery, will show that this part of the plan was well and effectively carried out. It succeeded in deceiving the enemy for a considerable time, and keeping in check a part of his force. The fire of the artillery at this point is represented as particularly destructive.

At the time of our retreat, seeing great activity in this direction, much firing, and columns of dust, I became anxious for this place, fearing if it were turned or forced the whole stream of our retreating mass would be captured or destroyed. After providing for the protection of the retreat by PORTER'S and BLENKER'S Brigades, I repaired to RICHARDSON'S, and found the whole force ordered to be stationed for the holding of the road from Manassas by Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, on the march, under the orders from the Division Commander, for Centreville. I immediately halted it, and ordered it to take up the best line of defence across the ridge that their position admitted of, and subsequently taking in person the command of this part of the Army, I caused such disposition of the forces which had been added to by the First and Second New-Jersey and the De Kalb Regiments, ordered up from RUNYON'S reserve, before going forward, as would best serve to check the enemy. The ridge being held in this way, the retreating current passed slowly through Centreville to the rear. The enemy followed us from the ford as far as Cub Run, and owing to the road becoming blocked up at the crossing, caused us much damage there, for the artillery could not pass, and several pieces and caissons had to be abandoned. In the panic the horses hauling the caissons and ammunition were cut from their places by persons to escape with, and in this way much confusion was caused, the panic aggravated, and the road encumbered. Not only were pieces of artillery lost, but also many of the ambulances carrying the wounded.

By sundown most of our men had gotten behind Centreville ridge, and it became a question whether we should or not endeavor to make a stand there. The condition of our artillery and its ammunition, and the want of food for the men, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the Army, seemed to all who were near enough to be consulted—Division and Brigade Commanders and Staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back, the more so as the position at Blackburn's Ford was then in the possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the officers of the Staff to the different camps, they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, most of those who had come in from the front being already on the road to the rear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and hurrying them along.

At — o'clock the rear guard (BLENKER'S Brigade) moved, covering the retreat, which was effected during the night and next morning. The troops at Fairfax Station leaving by the cars took with them the bulk of the supplies which had been sent there. My Aid-de-Camp, Major WADSWORTH, stayed at Fairfax Court-house till late in the morning, to see that the stragglers and weary and worn-out soldiers were not left behind.

I transmit herewith the reports of the several Division and Brigade commanders, to which I refer for the conduct of particular regiments and corps, and a consolidated return of the killed, wounded and missing. From the latter it will be seen that our killed amounted to nineteen officers and four hundred and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded to sixty-four officers and nine hundred and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates. Many of the wounded will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service under one thousand. The return of the missing is very inaccurate, the men supposed to be missing having fallen into other regiments and gone to Washington—many of the Zouaves to New-York. In one Brigade the number originally reported at six hundred and sixteen, was yesterday reduced to one hundred and seventy-four. These reductions are being made daily. In a few days a more correct return can be made.

Of course nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An officer of their force, coming from them with a flag of truce, admitted eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number.

The officer commanding the Eleventh New-York Zouaves and Col. HEINTZELMAN, say that the returns of that regiment cannot be relied on, as many of those reported among the casualties have absented themselves since their return, and have gone to New-York. Among the missing reported are many of our surgeons, who remained in attendance on our wounded, and were, against the rules of modern warfare, made prisoners.

The issue of this hard fought battle, in which certainly our troops lost no credit in their conflict on the field with an enemy ably commanded, superior in numbers, who had but a short distance to march; and who acted on his own ground, on the defensive, and always under cover, whilst our men were of necessity on the open fields, should not prevent full credit being given to those officers and corps whose services merited success if they did not attain it.

To avoid repetition, I will only mention here the names of those not embraced in reports of division and brigade commanders. I beg to refer to their reports for the names of those serving under their immediate orders, desiring that on this subject they be considered as part of my own. I claim credit for the officers of my staff, and for those acting as such during the day. They did everything in their power, exposing themselves freely when required, and doing all that men could do, communicating orders, guiding the columns, exhorting the troops, rallying them when broken, and providing for them the best the circumstances admitted. They are as follows:

First Lieut. H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth Artillery, Aid-de-Camp.

Major Clarence S. Brown, New-York Militia Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

Major James S. Wadsworth, New-York Militia Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp. The latter, who does me the honor to be on my personal staff, had a horse shot under him in the hottest of the fight.

Capt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. O. H. Tillinghast, Assistant Quartermaster, who discharged alone the important and burdensome duties of his department with the Army, and who was mortally wounded while acting with the artillery, to which he formerly belonged, and in which he was deeply interested.

Capt. H. F. Clark, Chief of Subsistence Department.

Major Meyer, Signal Officer, and Major Malcolm McDonnell, who acted as Aids.

Surgeon W. S. King and Assistant-Surgeon Magruder, Medical Department.

Major J. G. Barnard, Engineer, and senior of his Department with the Army, gave most important aid.

First Lieutenant Fred. S. Prime, Engineers.

Capt. A. W. Whipple.

First Lieutenant H. L. Abbott and Second Lieutenant H. S. Putnam, Topographical Engineers.

Major W. F. Barry, Fifth Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. George C. Strong, Ordnance Officer.

Major W. H. Wood, First Infantry, Acting Inspector-General.

Second Lieutenant Guy Henry, who joined me on the field, and was of service as an Aid-de-Camp.

The following officers commanded divisions and brigades, and in the several places their duty called them did most effective service and behaved in the most gallant manner:

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, Connecticut Volunteers.

Col. David Hunter, Third Cavalry, severely wounded at the head of his division.

Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth infantry, wounded in the arm while leading division into action on the hill.

Brig.-Gen. Schenck, Ohio Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, First Division.

Col. E. D. KEYES, Eleventh Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

Col. W. P. Franklin, Twelfth Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division.

Col. W. T. Sherman, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

Col. Andrew Porter, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

Col. A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, Michigan Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, who was wounded and taken prisoner while on the hill, in the hottest of the fight.

Col. O. O. Howard, Maine Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division.

Col. J. B. Richardson, Michigan Volunteers, commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division.

Col. Blenker, New-York Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Fifth Division.

Col. Davies, New-York Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Division.

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call, for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General-in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing I was told to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending reinforcements to Gen. PATTERSON, by drawing off the wagons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster-General, and his favoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ultimo, and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultimo. When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistence. But I went forward, trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, wagons, drivers and wagon masters, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court-house, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a half miles further to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot weary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched, as the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the Fifth Division (MILES and RICHARDSON'S Brigade) on the left, at Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, and SCHENCK'S Brigade, of TYLER'S Division, on the left of the road, near the Stone Bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated, I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas, I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under JOHNSTON, then kept in check in the valley by Major-Gen. PATTERSON, or those kept engaged by Major-Gen. BUTLER, and I know every effort was made by the General-in-Chief that this should be done, and that even if JOHNSTON joined BEAUREGARD, it would not be because he could be followed by Gen. PATTERSON, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, if I knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy was free to assemble from every direction, in numbers only limited by the amount of his railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court-house, Fairfax Station, Germantown and Centreville, and those under BEAUREGARD at Manassas, must be added those under JOHNSTON from Winchester, and those brought up by DAVIS from Richmond and other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy *en masse* ordered by the Richmond authorities, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to, I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with.

I could not, as I have said, more early push on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of volunteers, and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New-York Eighth Militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted; and the next morning, when the Army moved forward into battle these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the Army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the battle to which I referred was, with slight modifications, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between the forces under BEAUREGARD and those under JOHNSTON. And could we have fought a day, or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we contended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant; IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, Aug. 3.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

It is ascertained that the Southerners had accurate information of the National movement, the withdrawal from Fairfax being a part of their plan to ambuscade the Nationalists.

We take the above dispatch from the Nashville *Union*, a secession journal. The day on which it bears date, July 27, three distinguished Secessionists, from Mississippi and Tennessee, and one of them in command of a regiment, paid us a visit, and had a free and full conversation with us, lasting for more than one hour. In the course of that conversation, the gentleman from Mississippi stated to us that they had accurate information of the plans and purposes of the National Army, and that the Confederate Government had acquired that knowledge at a cost of $100,000! This statement was made in a confident tone, and by a gentleman whom we indorse as a reliable man. If it be so, and we give it credit, there must be treachery in the National Army. Who is the traitor?

"A DEARLY BOUGHT VICTORY."

From late Southern papers we make up the following list of field and regimental officers killed at the battle of Bull Run, from which it will be understood why JEFF. DAVIS pronounced it a "dearly bought victory:"

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS KILLED.

Gen. Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina.
Col. D. K. McRae, North Carolina.
Col. Charles F. Fisher, North Carolina.
Brig.-Gen. E. K. Smith, Regular Army.
Gen. Francis A. Bartow, Georgia.
Col. Lamar, Georgia.
Col. Neison, Second Virginia Regiment.
Col. Mason, of Gen. Johnston's Staff.
Col. Francis J. Thomas, of Baltimore.
Lieut.-Col. Benj. J. Johnson, Hampton Legion.

CONFEDERATE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Col. P. T. Moore, First Virginia Volunteers.
Maj. Robert Wheat, Louisiana Battalion.
Col. Gardiner.
Col. Wade Hampton, Hampton Legion.
Col. L. J. Gartrell, Seventh Virginia Regiment.
Col. Jones, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Col. H. C. Stevens, of Gen. Bee's Staff.
Maj. Scott, Fourth Alabama Regiment.
Maj. Stevens, Aid to Gen. Smith.
Maj. Wheat was previously reported dead, but there are now prospects of his recovery entertained.

The Federal forces lost no field or staff officers. The following is a complete list of the regimental officers killed and wounded:

NATIONAL OFFICERS KILLED.

Col. Cameron, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Col. John S. Slocum, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Fowler, Fourteenth New-York.

NATIONAL OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Sullivan Ballow, Second Rhode Island.
Lieut.-Col. John A. Creiger, Fire Zouaves.
Lieut.-Col. Robert S. McK. Elliott, Seventy-ninth New-York Militia.
Col. Farnham, Fire Zouaves.
Col. Heintzelman, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.
Col. Hunter, U. S. A.
Col. W. G. B. Tompkins, Second New-York.
Col. A. W. Wood, Fourteenth New-York.
Col. Corcoran, prisoner, slightly hurt.

TROPHIES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of July 31, says:

"At the City Telegraph-office, in the City Hall, are now on exhibition several trophies taken by the gallant Lieut. DELISLE, of the Crescent Blues. They consist of a mahogany medicine chest, marked 'Hospital Department, U. S. A.,' a military overcoat, belonging to some New-York Regiment, and a red blanket, well stained with powder. No doubt that thousands of the trophies of the great Battle of Manassas will be spread all through the Confederate States and kept hereafter as relics of the great battle of our glorious independence."

LAW REPORTS.

Proof of the Existence of a Contract a Sufficient Answer to an Action upon a Quantum Meruit.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Addison Alger vs. Julia Raymond et al.—BY THE COURT: ROBERTSON, J.—This was an action against two persons, for work and labor done for them jointly, in the erection of a building, in the City of New-York, on land belonging to one of them, called the Broadway Theatre.

On the trial it appeared that the building in question was erected under a contract, under seal, executed by one party alone. The loss of the instrument was proved, and an attempt was made to prove its contents; the only witness examined as to them was able to state part of the work to be done, but was unable to state the compensation within $5,000, or how it was to be paid, although it was payable in installments; he was able to state there was a time limited for its fulfillment, but was unable to state when it was nor whether it was before the plaintiff quit work. The right of recovering for work done on a general complaint, although there was a special contract, depends upon the terms of such contract; if it specify a particular time, and the work is not finished, the mechanic cannot recover for what he has done by that time; and it is not sufficient, where work has been done under a contract, to prove enough of its contents, to show merely that the work, as done, corresponded with that specified; the party against whom the claim is made is not to suffer from the defect of the evidence; he is entitled to have the whole contents laid before the Court, to see if there be not some drawback on the plaintiff's right to recover, as if the instrument itself were in Court, to have the whole of it read. The failure of the plaintiff to prove the whole, should not be a detriment to the defendant. The case of *Ladue vs. Seymour* (24 Wend., 60) is directly in point, and the reasoning of Justice Bronson is unanswerable. It settles the question, that the proof of the existence of a contract is sufficient answer to an action upon a *quantum mreuit* and *valebant* for work and materials, and that the plaintiff is bound to prove all the contents of such contract, to show that there was no obstruction to his recovery therein.

The other objection of the contract being under seal, and with only one of the parties sued, was equally fatal, although not noticed by the referees.

For these reasons, as well as those assigned by my brethren of the Court, I concur in thinking the report of the referee should be affirmed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Loftus was tried and convicted of pocket-picking, and will be sentenced to-day.

John Burns was convicted of petty larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and condemned to pay a fine of $100.

Thomas Flynn pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and will be sentenced to-day.

Margaret Gallagher pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, for which she will receive her desert this morning.

Charles Osborne pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary Spilliard pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced sixty days to the City Prison.

Thomas Fitzgerald pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Thomas Mangan was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon Police-officer John Adkinson, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Chester A. Arthur et al. vs. Charles A. Robertson.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs. The original motion to be heard on the third Monday of August.

United States Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Company vs. Conrad Popenhusen.—Motion granted on payment of $15 costs.

Reicker Cohn vs. David Akerson.—Motion denied, without costs.

George A. Hasen vs. Edward Belknap.—Motion granted and reference ordered to C. P. Kirkland, Esq., to select a suitable person as receiver, and take security.

Jane M. Thorn vs. Thomas Chambers.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to nominate a receiver and take security.

James Welden vs. Jeremiah Lasher.—Motion granted.

George A. Wicks vs. Hayes et al.—Motion granted; defendant's costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...AUG. 8, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87¾	1,000	Gal.&Chic.1st M..	97
1,000	do........	88½	5	Metropolitan Bk..	82
5,000	do........	88	6	Park Bank........	92
19,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88	5	Pacific M. S. Co....	74½
1,000	do........	87⅞	50	do........s30	73¾
21,000	Treas.6 ℔c. Two Y	96	125	N. Y. Cen. R..p&c	76⅛
4,000	Ill.Can.Bonds '60	80	100	do........p&c	76⅞
1,000	Ill.Cou.Bonds '79	81	100	do........opg	76
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	45½	200	do........opg	76½
8,000	do........	45¼	300	Erie Railway........	26
44,000	do........	45½	100	do........	25¾
10,000	do........s3	45½	50	Hudson River R....	33¾
14,000	Virginia State 6s.	56	100	Reading R........b30	36⅜
5,000	do........s30	54½	200	do........s60	36
2,000	Georgia State 6s.	68½	50	Michigan Central R..	42
10,000	N. C. State 6s.	69	50	do........	41¾
18,000	do........	69½	100	M.So.&N.I.G'd Stk.	29
3,000	do........s30	68	10	Panama Railroad..	107¼
17,000	Mo. State 6s.....	44	10	do........	107
9,000	do........	43⅞	300	Gal. & Chi. R........	63⅞
4,000	Mo. 6s. Issued to		100	do........s30	63
	Hn. & St. Jo. R.	47½	150	do........	63⅞
1,000	do........	48	625	Clev. & Tol. R........	29
4,000	Louisiana State 6s	62	650	do........	29¼
10,000	California State 7s	76½	50	do........s60	29
9,000	do........	77	50	do........b60	29⅞
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M..	102½	350	Chic. & R'k I'd R..	40⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	47	do........	40
1,000	Mich.So.S.F. Bs.	74	50	Chic. Bur. & Q. R....	58⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	87⅞	200	N.Y. Central R.opg	76¼
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou	80	150	do........s60	75¾
5,000	Treas.6℔c. 2 year	96½	150	do........p&c	76⅛
16,000	Tenn.State 6s '90.	45¼	100	Reading R........b10	36⅜
11,000	N. C. State 6s..s3	70	100	do........	36⅜
5,000	do........	69⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R........	29⅜
15,000	Mo. State 6s......	43⅞	300	do........	29¼
1,000	California State 7s	77	100	do........b60	29⅞
2,000	Ill.Central R. Bs.	90	100	Chic. & R. I. R.b10	40⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	74½	10	do........	40½
50	Mich.S.&N.I.G.S.s30	29			

THURSDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Stock Market was unusually tame through both sessions of the Exchange Board to-day. There was a large additional rise in some of the Southern State Stocks, the supplies of which from the Western Bank Departments have nearly closed, leaving the Brokers who have maturing contracts to meet, or fresh orders, to buy at the mercy of speculative holders. This is especially the case in Virginias, North Carolinas, Georgias and Louisianas, which are up about 10 ℔ cent. over the currency of July. North Carolinas sold as high as 69½@70 and Georgias 68½ ℔ cent. A similar firmness is noticed in Tennessees, but these being still in better supply from the West than the others—although not offered in such large lots as a few weeks ago—the price continues to rule below 50 ℔ cent. of the par value. The advance in Missouris to 43¾@44 ℔ cent. brought forward a number of sellers, and there was some realizing yesterday and this forenoon. The demand continued, however, at 43¾ ℔ cent. The Government Funded Stock of 1881 is in fair investment inquiry at 87¾@88 ℔ cent., and the Fives of '74 at 80 ℔ cent. Two-year Treasury paper, although pretty freely paid out this week and last at Washington, is well absorbed at 96@96½ ℔ cent., most of the business being done through the Domestic Exchange firms named yesterday. Messrs. COLGATE & HOFFMAN, Bullion Brokers, are also dealing in this and other Government paper. There is sufficient done at the Stock Exchange Board in the Two-year Notes to determine, as near as may be, the current price on the Street.

The Railway Shares were not generally active at either Board. There was a speculative demand for Cleveland and Toledo at 29¼@⅜ ℔ cent., and there was some firmness in New-York Central, after the announcement of the usual half-yearly dividend of three ℔ cent., made payable on 20th inst. The dividend was not unexpected, but in War times like the present, when doubt is thrown upon financial confidence in nearly all directions, there was some interest felt that this declaration should be made official from Albany on the return of Mr. CORNING from Washington. The price with the dividend on this afternoon was 76½ ℔ cent. cash and 75½ at the option of the seller 60 days with interest. The Erie shares, which are quoted higher from London by the Halifax steamer, rose to 25¾@26 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail and Panama were also firm. Illinois Central dull. Reading and Hudson steady. Rock Island and the Michigan Stocks about the same as on Wednesday.

Late in the afternoon, 500 shares Galena sold at 63¾ cash, and 800 shares 63, seller 30 days. The Share market in other descriptions closed inactive, though at steady prices bid. The following are about the latest figures:

Central........	76⅛	Toledo........	29⅜
Erie........	25¾	Michigan Central........	42
Missouris........	43⅞	Michigan Guaranteed........	29¼
Tennessees........	45¾	Panama........	107¼
Galena........	63⅞	Pacific........	74½
Rock Island........	40⅛	Illinois Central........	63⅞
Treasury Notes........	96½	Hudson........	33¾

There is a slight improvement in the bidding to-day for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics'........	90	Union........	83
Phoenix........	80	Chemical........	400
National........	86	Commerce........	76
American Exchange........	75	Hanover........	65
Metropolitan........	82	Continental........	69
Commonwealth........	60	Importers' and Traders'..	80
Park........	91½		

The Railway Mortgages continue to be firmly held, and buyers offered an advance on several descriptions at the morning Board:

N. Y. Central Sixes....	93	N. Ind., Gosh. Line....	70
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	73¾
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ cent., '75	89
N.Y. Cent. convertible,		T. H.& Alt. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	55
'76........	100½	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	80½
Erie firsts, '68........	102	C. & N.W. firsts, 2d se's.	38½
Erie seconds, '59........	98½	N. J. Cent........	116
Erie seconds, ex. '79....	95	N. J. Cent. firsts........	102¼
Erie thirds, '83........	84	Gal. & Chic. firsts........	96¾
Erie fourths, '80........	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds........	95
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102	Chic. & R. I. firsts........	95
Hud. R. seconds, '85....	96	Lake Erie & W. firsts....	60¾
Hud. R. seconds S.F. '85	96	Del., Lack. & W. firsts..	96
Hud. R. thirds, '75....	79½	Del. Lack. & W. sec....	87
Harlem firsts, 1869-'73.	96	Buff. & State Line R....	100
Harlem seconds, '68....	[illegible]	Clev. & T. firsts s. f....	73
Harlem thirds, '68........	70	C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. bds....	92
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c., old........	95	Warren R........	72
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. s. f. '82..	[illegible]	South Carolina 6s........	50
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. firsts....	75	Georgia 7s........	[illegible]
N. Indiana firsts........	75	Michigan 7s........	85

The decline in Foreign Exchange since last week is now nearer ½ ℔ cent. on Bankers' and ½@¾ ℔ cent. on Merchant bills than the smaller fraction quoted for Wednesday's mail. The figures named to-day are 107@107½, and 105½@106½, respectively. Further orders for Gold will probably go out by Saturday's mail. They will be favored by lower rates of discount in London on the 60-day Exchange sent out for returns. In the Money Market, the chief employment is in two-year Treasury paper on the Street, and in loan to the Government on 60-day Treasury Bills at 6 ℔ cent. Business in mercantile discounts outside of Bank is dull, in the absence of a good selection of paper, and at Bank the line of Discounts is understood to be still on the decrease. The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, are $140,000, (of which $105,000 for Treasury paper;) the payments, $216,000; balance this afternoon, $5,844,000. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to pay a business visit to this City.

Of the weather and crop prospects in the interior the Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 7th inst., says:

"The weather has been intensely hot the greater portion of the week, the thermometer ranging from 85° to 98° during the day-time. This is the temperature the corn needed, and will insure a good crop beyond probable contingencies.

We have seen some samples of Spring wheat brought from Marshall and Putnam counties, Illinois, since our last, which would indicate a poor yield; the rust had injured it badly, particularly the kind called "Canada Club." Now that threshing has become more general, it has been ascertained that the yield of Winter wheat is light, much lighter than had been expected; the yield in many cases not being ten bushels per acre, where fifteen had been expected. The grain is not generally well filled; still there seems to be but little doubt that the supply of the crop is a fair average."

The following quotations for out of town Bank Notes are furnished this afternoon by Messrs. GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State........	3-10	Mobile........	20
New-England........	1-8	New-Orleans........	15
New-Jersey........	¼@½	Illinois and Wisc........	[illegible]
Philadelphia........	¼	Ohio and Indiana........	¾@1
Interior Pennsylvania	1½@2	Kentucky........	2
Baltimore........	½	Free Indiana........	[illegible]
Maryland........	1½	Tennessee........	[illegible]
Virginia........	12	Michigan........	1½
North Carolina........	15@20	Canada........	1½
S. Carolina & Georgia	25@30	Missouri........	[illegible]

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamer Borussia and City of Baltimore, leaving Saturday, Aug. 10, (mails close in New-York, at 10½ A. M.) are as follows:

London—60 days' sight........	[illegible]
London— 3 days' sight........	[illegible]
Paris—60 days' sight, ℔ dollar........	[illegible]
Paris— 3 days' sight, ℔ dollar........	[illegible]
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℔ guilder........	[illegible]
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℔ marc banco........	[illegible]
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℔ florin........	[illegible]
Bremen—60 days' sight, ℔ rix-dollar........	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 96 bbls. Ashes, 12,320 bbls. Flour, 135 bbls. Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 161,187 bushels Corn, 4,[illegible] bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 575 pkgs. Provisions, and 732 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at full prices; sales 1,700 bags at 13c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 1,250 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb........	14¼	14¼	14½	14¾
Middling, ℔ lb........	17¼	17¼	17½	17¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	18	18¼	18½	18¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions reach 16,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 32½; poor to choice Extra State at $4 45@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State........	$4 25@$4 32½
Extra State........	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Western........	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	4 50@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio........	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands........	5 10@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee........	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Genesee........	4 90@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri........	4 80@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and advancing, including superfine at $4 20@$4 30, and inferior to very choice extra at $4 45@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,350 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat; and $3 15 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively inquired for at rising prices. Sales 142,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including white Canada at $1 23; Canada Club at $1 03; white Western at $1 22@$1 30; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 20; red Western, at $1 18@$1 20; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 06@$1 10; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 90c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1 02@$1 04; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 80c.@$1; new White Kentucky at $1 35; new red Delaware, at $1 20, and do. do. Ohio, at $1 15@$1 18, ℔ bushel. Corn continues active and buoyant. Sales 191,000 bushels, at 42½c.@46½c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 38½c.@42c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 50c.@52c. for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 60c.@62c. for Northern, and 46c.@47c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Aug. 5:

	1860.	1861.	Increase.
Flour, bbls........	221,000	613,368	392,368
Wheat, bushels...	2,527,972	5,908,091	3,380,119
Corn, bushels....	11,345,922	12,847,310	1,501,389
Oats, bushels.....	586,268	[illegible]	116,138
Rye, bushels......	139,046	229,451	90,402
Barley, bushels...	167,883	195,613	27,630

HAY—North River continues quiet, yet steady, at 50c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@62½c. for new crop, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at former prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@25c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been scarce and quiet, at 70c. for common, and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—All descriptions have been quite dull since our last, though no important changes have occurred in prices. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber continues to arrive in sufficient quantities to keep up the assortment, though the receipts are only about one-half as much as last year. The stock is accumulating to some extent upon the yards. Trade has been dull generally—a large sale of Box, to a New-York box maker, on private terms, being the only transaction worthy of note. The receipts of Boards and Scantling continue to fall off, while those of Staves are largely on the increase. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 5, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859.....	144,297,762	31,160	[illegible]	67,[illegible]
1860.....	163,172,600	26,771	31,[illegible]	56,[illegible],779
1861.....	84,283,417	19,162	32	[illegible]

MOLASSES—Sales 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c.@30c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good request, and sales have been made of 4,000 bbls., at $4 for Common and $4 25 for No. 2 ℔ 310 lbs.; also $4 [illegible] for No. 1 ℔ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 1,700 bbls., at from 95c.@$1, cash, and $1 05, thirty days' credit—closing at from $1 10@$1 25 as the asking prices, ℔ gallon.

OILS—A fair demand prevails for Crude Whale at 40c.@45c.; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible] 35, and Linseed at 56c.@58c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have declined to $15 50@$15 75 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls., in lots. Cut Meats are selling slowly at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales, since our last, 700 bbls., at $12 50@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c., for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 3c.@7c., ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of yesterday, reviewing the business of the preceding week, says: "The Provision Market has been rather more active, and prices ruled a shade firmer. Mess Pork sold to extent of 1,100 bbls., at $14 50, closing quiet at this rate. Bacon has been bought more freely, and fully 350 hhds. sold at 5c., 6¼c.@7½c. for shoulders, sides and clear sides: 7c.@7½c. for common hams, and 9c. for sugar cured. Bulk shoulders met with a fair demand at 4c., and there were some sales of sides at 5½c. Lard has been in better demand, but there is so small a stock here that it is difficult to buy anything like a round lot. 8½c. is offered freely for tierces, and 8¾c. was paid for small lots. Keg is held at 8¾c., and there has been a demand for it from New-York to supply the Havana trade, which is now being supplied from that city, instead of New-Orleans, as heretofore.

RICE—Sales have been made of 225 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 mats Cassia at 23½c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have improved a shade, and sales have been made of 1,850 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7⅞c.; also, 895 boxes Havana at 6½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—An active demand prevails for Oolongs which have been freely purchased at advancing prices. The movements in other kinds have been restricted.

TALLOW—Sales, 28,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at 17c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day, though rates have not varied materially. We quote for Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d. Corn, (182 000 bushels,) 8½d.@9d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., and by steamer, at 7s. 6d, ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb. For Bristol Wheat (12,000 bushels) at 10d. ℔ bushel. For Londonderry, a British bark, for orders, with Corn, (18,000 bushels,) in bulk and bags, at 10½d. to a direct port, or 11½d. to a safe port in Great Britain or Ireland, ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

[illegible] GARDEN—O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—[illegible] THE HUSBANDS.

[illegible]'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prof. [illegible]—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. [illegible]'s Minstrels.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York Times is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany yesterday, with a full attendance of delegates, and a large number of prominent Democrats from all parts of the State being present. The Sub-Committee of the Republican State Committee sent in a communication asking coöperation in the effort to unite the parties on a Union ticket, to which the Democratic leaders returned a lengthy and labored reply, declining to enter into the proposed arrangement. It was then resolved to hold the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next, and the Committee adjourned. On ascertaining the action of the Democrats, the Republican Sub-Committee, in accordance with the powers delegated to them, issued a call for the Republican State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 11th day of September—one week after that of the Democrats.

On Saturday last, the day after the affair with the enemy, reported in yesterday's TIMES, Gen. LYON advanced with his command from Dug Springs towards Curran, when a body of rebels some three thousand strong were discovered posted on a hillside southwest of that place. Gen. LYON immediately formed his men for battle, and was moving forward, when Capt. DUBOIS' battery opened with such effect that the enemy was forced to beat a hasty retreat, without waiting for Gen. LYON'S arrival. The loss of the rebels is not known—that of the National forces was none killed and none wounded. Gen. LYON encamped that night at Curran, but the next day, fearing that the rebels might outflank him and attack Springfield, he returned to that place, where he remained at last accounts. Gens. PRICE, RAINS and PARSONS are represented to have some twenty thousand rebels under their command, and BEN McCOLLOCH four thousand.

A brisk fight took place on Monday morning last at Athens, in the extreme Northeast of Missouri, on the Des Moines River. A considerable amount of arms and ammunition for the National troops were stored there, under the care of Capt. MOORE, with 350 men, and a band of rebels upwards of a thousand strong made an attack upon the place, for the purpose of capturing them. The fight lasted about an hour, when the rebels were forced to retire without their booty. Capt. MOORE, having been reinforced with 150 men from Centralia, subsequently pursued the rebels about a mile and a half, killing and wounding a number, and capturing several prisoners. The rebel loss in killed was 14, while the National loss was only 3 killed and 8 wounded. Capt. MOORE'S forces at last accounts had been still further reinforced, and he had gone to make another attack.

Gen. McCLELLAN, it will be seen by our dispatches this morning, is taking effective measures to prevent communication with the rebel leaders by the spies in the National Capital. One regiment of the Excelsior Brigade crossed the Eastern Branch of the Potomac yesterday, and another regiment will cross to-day—the intention being to distribute the men along the Eastern shore of the river, from the Insane Asylum to a point six miles below, in such a manner that no one can pass without their knowledge and consent. This is an important movement in the right direction. Another one is the strengthening of the fortifications on the Virginia side. Since the retreat from Bull Run, our troops have been engaged in this work, and several additional points of importance have been put in a complete condition of defence.

The *Democratic Standard*, a paper published at Concord, N. H., suddenly closed its career yesterday afternoon through the interposition of a mob composed of members of the First New-Hampshire Regiment, lately returned home from the seat of war, and citizens. The paper has for some time been rabidly secession in its teachings, and yesterday morning published an article reflecting upon the soldiers, who visited the office and demanded a retraction. Instead of promising this, however, the Editors, named PALMER, defied the mob and fired pistols—whereupon the contents of the office were deposited in the street and burnt. The Editors escaped with some difficulty under the protection of the police.

Nothing of special importance had occurred at Fortress Monroe at the date of our last advices, 7th inst. Col. PHELPS, of Vermont, is said to have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and commands at Newport's News. Col. BENDIX'S resignation, it is understood, has been accepted. He does not, however, retire from the service, but will return to New-York and accept the command of another regiment. A flag of truce was sent out from Newport's News on Tuesday last, accompanying a lady who desired to return to her friends. Those who accompanied it saw no rebel troops within six miles of the National lines.

The officers and crew of the *Petrel*, so summarily disposed of by the *St. Lawrence*, off Charleston harbor, have been taken from on board the *Flag*, in which they were sent to Philadelphia, and safely housed in the Moyamensing Prison. We find a full account of the brief action which resulted in the sinking of the pirate in the Philadelphia papers. The *St. Lawrence*, at the time the *Petrel* ran for her, had her ports closed, and her sails set merchant fashion, and the commander of the *Petrel* supposed her to be a merchantman until he had run too close to retreat. He then determined to fire into the *St. Lawrence*, and did so with both grape and round shot, without, however, doing any damage of consequence. The *St. Lawrence* then replied with twelve heavy guns, loaded with shot and shell, the effect of which was to sink the *Petrel* at once. Thirty-six of her officers and crew were picked up by the frigate's boats, and the rest, eight in number, were either killed or drowned.

The Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here at a very late hour, last night, or rather this morning. The regiment is composed of a superior class of young men recruited from various counties of the Old Bay State.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was higher on some of the State Stocks, and steady on the Railway Shares. Government Stocks were also steady, and Treasury Notes sold at 96¼@96½ for the two-year 6 ₱ cents. Exchange is 107@107¼ on London. The usual 3 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend of the New-York Central Company was announced.

A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday, and prices closed generally higher. Cotton was in request, and was a shade dearer. An active business was reported in Sugars, Oolong Teas, Resin and Spirits Turpentine, prices of the latter having advanced materially. Rice, Whisky, Tallow, Cassia and Oils were in demand. The freight engagements were more extensive. The transactions in Provisions, Metals, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Hemp, Fish and Candles were limited.

The Temper of the Nation.

If it were possible to be surprised at anything that pusillanimity and treason can suggest, we might well wonder that in any portion of the loyal States there are men urging a cessation of hostilities, and a submission to the final disruption of the Government. The loyal North was recently united to a man. After the humiliation of the National flag at Fort Sumter, there was a universal demand that the indignity should be atoned for in apology and obedience to the laws, or in blood. So spontaneous, so energetic, and so universal a cry for war was never uttered by any people. It was felt that the long catalogue of wrongs and robberies that rebellion had perpetrated had received its crowning aggravation in the insult to the flag, which is the emblem and shield of the Nation's honor. If there was any division of public sentiment when the Government was impelled to take up arms in vindication of the integrity and honor of the Republic, it was not on the necessity of the war, but on the policy of such long forbearance towards the conspirators as the Government had observed.

It was in strict obedience to the popular will, in the expression of which all political parties used but one voice, that the war for the Union was begun. We remember, for example—and this one case spoke for millions—how the patriotic and lion-hearted DOUGLAS buried the past and its memories of party animosity—how he sought President LINCOLN, (who had stepped between himself and a Chair that he valued more than a throne,) and assured him of his resolute aid in every measure that his Administration might require in suppressing the gigantic insurrection that menaced the Union. Too soon the noble Senator was called from his labors, but in his dying moments his thoughts dwelt on the one great duty that the crisis demands of all patriots. Among his last words, and as a legacy to his children, (and fortunately his friends can share it without impoverishing them,) was the stirring message, "Tell them to stand by the Constitution and the laws."

We say that Mr. DOUGLAS spoke for over a million of his political followers in this last and noblest act of his life, when he pledged his intellect, his energies and his blood, if that would avail, in aid of Mr. LINCOLN, in the desperate struggle for the Union that was at hand. Other millions found their voices and gave concurrence in the grand *plebiscitum*. It was the people's war. And it so continues. Of all the large sacrifices that have been made by our people up to the present time, who has paused to consider the sources and apportion them between parties? Of all the millions of dollars that have been given voluntarily to the Union cause, who has asked how much was bestowed by Democrats, Republicans or Independents? It was all for the country. No man spoke—no man acted—but to demand that an outraged Government should be vindicated.

Now, why should any one be so vain as to think that the mighty swellings of the Nation's heart, that were lately the terror of its enemies and the astonishment of the world, are to subside into suppressed breathings of halting and agitated fear? What great peril in the path of appointed duty has the Nation met that it should hold back and avoid its lately determined purpose? What have the aroused and indignant millions of the Union done to vindicate either their honor or manhood, that they should be insulted thus early by the gabble of peace? Have they got back one farthing of the millions of which this Government has been robbed? Have they raised the Nation's flag over a single rood of National soil from which treason struck it down? Have they obtained apology or atonement for a single shot or shell aimed at the heroic garrison that fought for the Union in Sumter? Have they received indemnity, or the promise of it, for one dollar of the many millions that honest Northern toil has earned and trusted out in the South, to be confiscated by rebel knave, who live only by the sweat and sinews of slaves? And if not in material reclamation against rebel wrongs, how else are we prepared to strike an honorable balance with the war? What noble or heroic deed in defence of rights, principles, and institutions that cost seven years of perilous fight against the first Power of Europe, have the twenty-three loyal States performed, that they should now be expected to put off their armor and deliver their record to history? So far from having done aught which the world can respect and admire, we have only prepared, if we stop where we are, for its eternal scorn and derision.

Eleven States have gone to war against our Union. Eleven States, with a canker in the heart of each, defy to arms twenty-three States, whose limbs are sound and free, and whose heart is uncursed by any conscious National crime. The list is made up. We have gathered great armies—we have assessed hundreds of millions of dollars—we have prepared ordnance and munitions of war as if for terrible battle-shocks—we have warned the nations of Europe away from the collision, and promised them to suppress disorders and restore the Union. We have had a few weeks of loitering in idle camps, a few blunders of unskilled men learning war, a little marching up and down, and a skirmish in force at Bull Run, wherein a few big rain-drops of battle fell, (such as precede the real and long enduring storm;) and now are we to be told that the drama is over—the fifth and last act is played out—and that we must let the curtain drop on treason triumphant, a republic dismembered, a nation disgraced, and a Government exposed to the absolute derision of mankind?

It may be that there are men prepared for this ignominious reduction of the once proud strength and position of the United States. But they are fortunately the conies—the "feeble folk"—in the nobler race that rule this Western Continent. It may be, also, that there are many—too many—who, while brave and honest in their patriotism, do not fully see the breadth of glory or shame that their present support or neglect of their Government may be spreading on the historic canvas, for after ages to honor or despise. A noble poet tells us that every age appears, to the souls who live in it, most unheroic. And *ours* is especially written down for contempt.

> —— "The poets abound
> Who scorn to touch it with a finger's-tip:
> A pewter age, mixed metal, silver washed;
> An age of scum, spooned off the richer past."

But we shall outlive the pusillanimity of the times, and revive a heroic age. Men shall live again, and die too, for great principles. The actual treasonable and the reluctant patriotic part of our people are, after all, but a fraction of the twenty millions whose hearts have made this war. And these few will find soon, as in all great throngs of men that move forward, it is easier and safer to go with than back against the human tide.

With offences of the enemy unpunished, with faith in the final triumph of right unshaken, with resources not exhausted, hardly touched, even; with armies freshly springing to the field, with national ardor unabated, the United States will go boldly and cheerfully in the bloody path of war ahead, assured of complete and enduring success of "Liberty and Union."

The Battle of Bull Run—Gen. McDowell's Report.

Gen. McDOWELL's report of the battle at Bull Run adds nothing to what is already known of the general course and incidents of that engagement. But it gives, in admirably clear and becoming terms, a connected narrative of the transaction, and enables the public to judge somewhat more accurately of its character.

Gen. McDOWELL confirms the universal statement that down to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, our troops had succeeded in driving the enemy from his positions, and that a decisive victory seemed at that moment to be within our grasp. But those of our troops who were in the extreme front, and had borne the shock of three assaults from the enemy, bravely and successfully resisting them all, had become exhausted;—and just at that critical period of the engagement, they were assailed in flank and rear by the newly-arrived forces of Gen. JOHNSTON'S command. This proved to be too much for them, and they gave way in some confusion. As all our disposable forces, except the reserves, were already engaged, this check was of course fatal, and compelled a retreat.

It seems from this, that the Southern journals are perfectly correct in saying that nothing but the opportune arrival of a portion of JOHNSTON'S command saved them from defeat. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 29, contains a letter from a distinguished officer engaged in the battle, which puts this fact in the strongest light. "*There is no earthly doubt*," he says, "*that our Army was overcome several times between 12 and 3*, and that the bulletins sent by the enemy are, in the main, correct." And in another part of his letter he gives the following explicit account of the manner in which the tide was turned:

> "*Already our lines upon the hill-top were giving way*, but incited to fresh deeds of heroism by the appearance in their midst of our Generals, apparently bringing up reinforcements, they pitched into the fray with redoubled ardor, and from that time we yielded not an inch of ground. Gen. BEAUREGARD, riding over to the left, took charge of operations there, displaying his reckless bravery by riding everywhere in the face of the enemy's fire, and having his horse killed beneath him, fortunately escaping uninjured himself. The tide of battle thus checked, *away went Gen. Johnston's staff to hurry up the reserves and assign them to proper positions.* The first were met two miles back, covered with dust, and coming at a double-quick. On they went, plunging into the midst of the fray, and *the sunshine of certainty did not gleam from beneath the murky clouds* until Gen. KIRBY SMITH arrived with a portion of his division upon the ground. Coming from Winchester he heard the roar of battle, and without waiting for orders he at once disembarked his men, Col. ELZEY'S Brigade, and marched hurriedly to our assistance. Col. KERSHAW'S and Col. CASH'S regiments arrived upon the ground at the same moment, and *with these four thousand men Gen. Smith promptly took the extreme left and turned the tide of battle.* The enemy had so far turned our flank as to have *gotten entirely behind us*, and nearly 4,000 were marching up to attack us in the rear."

Gen. McDOWELL, therefore, says very justly at the close of his report: "Could we have fought a day, or even *a few hours sooner*, there is everything to show that we should have continued successful even against the odds with which we contended." The delay enabled the enemy to bring up, at the last moment, the very force which turned the tide. That force ought to have been held in check by Gen. PATTERSON, who was expressly ordered by Gen. SCOTT to perform that specific service and prevent a junction of the hostile forces. But even his lamentable and most culpable dereliction of duty might have been obviated, if the battle could have been fought on Saturday instead of Sunday:—and although Gen. McDOWELL says he could not have pushed on any more rapidly than he did, it is greatly to be regretted that the attempt was not made. On Thursday the troops marched only about six miles—from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house to Centreville, arriving before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and encamping for the night. On Friday morning the whole force was compactly encamped there, well in hand and ready for service. The subsistence train came up in the evening:—rations might have been distributed early in the morning,—and the advance could have been made before noon on that day quite as well as on the day after. In point of fact, however, nearly the whole of Saturday was spent in inactivity, Secretary CAMERON going through the formality of reviewing several of the regiments, and Gen. McDOWELL being occupied mainly in endeavoring to persuade some of the regiments whose terms had expired, to remain. Of course, the importance of a few hours' delay was not so justly appreciated then as it was afterwards:—if it had been, we are confident it could and would have been prevented.

Gen. McDOWELL's report is written with great clearness, and is a model of propriety and good taste. He states the number killed on our side at 481,—and these, with the seriously wounded, will not swell the number of our disabled to more than 1,000. Under all the circumstances, we have every reason to be satisfied with the plan of the battle,—the manner in which it was fought, and with everything, in short, except the result.

The Neatest Thing of the Season.

War has its æsthetics as well as its ugliness; and we are free to express the opinion that the recent combat between the U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence* and the C. S. privateer *Petrel* is the neatest thing of the season. The story was published yesterday, and it is not a long one, because the fight itself was not long. It is told in this wise: On Monday, the 29th of July, the *St. Lawrence*, doing duty on the blockade off Charleston harbor, whilst standing in towards Charleston, discovered a schooner displaying the rebel flag. The *St. Lawrence* gave chase, and, on nearing the *Petrel*, she hove about and stood for the *St. Lawrence*, and soon fired three shots at the latter—once with grape and twice with solid shot. The frigate was struck, but no damage done. The *St. Lawrence* then fired twelve guns, including one shell. The shell struck the galley, knocking it to splinters, and entered the hold of the *Petrel*, where it exploded, causing the privateer to sink immediately.

That was the duel—deliberately resolved on, dispatchfully fought, and ended with honors. While the *Petrel* was sinking, the boats of the *St. Lawrence* were lowered and dispatched to the wreck; and thirty-six out of forty of the officers and crew were "rescued from a watery grave." The remaining four, it is supposed, went down with the privateer. The mermaids deal gently by them!

We gather from this trifling incident that the rebels are not strong on the sea, and somewhat lacking in discretion. The first revenue cutter stolen by the rebels from the United States Government, was the *Aiken*, lying in Charleston harbor. She was fitted out in due time as a privateer, and her name was changed to *Petrel*. She was expected to become a "stormy Petrel," no doubt, with "a life on the ocean wave and a home on the rolling deep"—and no dangerous frigates cruising about. The Southerns affect a dashing nomenclature, and *Petrel* was happy, but not prophetic. The explosion of an infernal shell in her bowels spoilt the poetry and fed gentle pirates' blood to fishes.

The humanity of the Captain of the *St. Lawrence* in saving thirty-six pirates to be hung, may well be doubted. Though actuated by the most praiseworthy motives, it is doubtful whether he has contributed to the sum of human happiness by the ill-timed lowering of his boats. But it is an old proverb that "He who was made to be hung will never be drowned," and perhaps the Captain was only a blind instrument in the hands of Providence, and is not to be too severely censured for the unhappy change he has effected in the future of the *Petrel's* pirates. But apart from these disturbing thoughts, the event is a happy one. The plucky *Petrel* flew gallantly into the face of the frigate, as a bantam sometimes casts himself against the proud crest of the barnyard's monarch. But it was a brief flutter. The shell sent by the *St. Lawrence* into her hold was evidently "the right shell in the right place," sent not a moment too soon. We rejoice over one pirate less, and Charleston mourns the first-born of her Navy.

Gov. Gamble's Proclamation.

On Tuesday we published a telegraphic report of the Proclamation of Gov. GAMBLE, the Provisional Governor of Missouri, to the people of that State, which contained, as we construed the document, most grave and unjust reflections on the troops of the United States. We considered the employment of such language inconsistent with a heartfelt loyalty and respect for the National Government, and calculated even to sow the seeds of sedition in the hearts of the people of Missouri. And we so expressed ourselves in most decided terms.

Justice to Gov. GAMBLE requires us to say that the brevity of the quotation from his Proclamation that came by telegraph, did great injury to the scope and spirit of the paper. We have received the entire document, and we publish it in the TIMES this morning that Gov. GAMBLE may have the full benefit of this reparation. We infer from Gov. G.'s Proclamation that he is in accord with the National Administration, and with the Military Chief of the Western Department, Gen. FREMONT, and that he will coöperate with them and they with him, in securing the peace of Missouri and the fidelity of that State to the Union. Missouri is likely to be a violently contested battle-ground between the Union men and the Confederate rebels. Gens. POLK and PILLOW, though warned out of the State by Gov. GAMBLE, will not retire. They will recognize Gov. JACKSON, and seek to reinstate him in his office. If Gov. G. can bring the body of the people to his support, and engage the State troops in friendly coöperation with the armies of the General Government in extinguishing treason and restoring the peaceable rule of the Constitution in Missouri, he will have won honors rivaled by few who are acting in this eventful epoch of revolution.

THE NEW POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Yesterday we published the articles contained in the new Postal Treaty with Mexico. The first article is as follows:

> "1. An exchange of mails by means of packets plying between New-York and Havana and Vera Cruz, the expense of such transportation to be equally divided between the two Governments."

This is not probably the full language of the article, admitting as it does of an interpretation foreign from what we have understood to be the main design of the treaty, namely, the establishment of a line of mail steamers direct between the ports of New-York and Vera Cruz, with liberty to touch at Havana. According to the article, as quoted, the mails can be carried to Havana by lines of steamers now in operation, and then placed on board other steamers forming a line from Havana to Vera Cruz. It is said that this arrangement meets with favor in Washington on the score of economy; it is even currently reported that the contract for carrying the mails between Havana and Vera Cruz has been placed by the Department in Washington. We do not credit these reports, for it is not probable that an arrangement so palpably penny wise and pound foolish will be adopted. No specie or freight of any kind, and very few passengers, would seek a means of transportation which involved the expensive and dilatory process of transhipment in a foreign port. This new Postal Treaty, based on such facilities of transportation, would not, in fact, add to the very meagre facilities already existing on the route named, while at the same time, it would effectually prevent the establishment of a direct line between New-York and Vera Cruz.

The remaining articles of the Treaty appear to be liberal and in every way desirable, and when the line of steamers direct between the two countries goes into operation, as we trust it will before many months, we shall look for great results.

New Supplies of Cotton.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult., as we learn by the latest news from Europe, Sir C. WOOD made the statement, in the course of some remarks on India, that this year the cotton supply from India would be 300,000 bales greater than it had ever been before. He added that the Government was making every exertion to develop the resources of India as a cotton-producing country, and he doubted not that England would ultimately be rendered independent of America for cotton.

The flattering result here published to the world, of the stimulated cotton production of India, will produce considerable surprise in the Gulf States. England has had very short notice of the impending danger to her looms; but that brief notice has already resulted in the assurance of 300,000 bales of cotton beyond any former yield from India. A like ratio of increase maintained will very soon relieve British statesmen of all care for the American blockade, or for any of the complications of American politics.

We cannot doubt that such a solution of their embarrassments would be a most happy event to the English Government. Apart from the feeling of national pride in raising their greatest colony to a position of so much value and distinction, the feeling of security in being no longer dependent on the friendship of any foreign nation for bread that millions of her people must eat, is an incentive that will move British statesmen to gigantic exertions in the direction indicated. While there is a reasonable hope that such a result may be obtained, though at the cost of much present inconvenience and hardship among the English spinners, we do not believe that England will desire, if she could, to break the American blockade and go back to the old state of dependence on the Gulf States. For what the South now offers as a boon might, if the seceding States were a recognized and independent Government, be withheld hereafter as a measure of coercion in disagreements with England, if any such, as is clearly possible, should arise.

This war is the opportunity of nations, perhaps, as of races. It may free the black; it may populate and perfect India; it may render England self-sustaining; it may make the Union homogeneous; it may clothe the world in garments cheap enough to evangelize it—for Christianity without clothes is impossible. If the war does this, or one tithe of it even, future generations may bless the bigotry of the rebels and the blockade of their ports.

Remember the Recreants!

While the whole country resounds with praise of those who battled so nobly for the Union on the 21st of July, justice to them demands that we should not forget those who basely turned their backs upon them in that hour of peril.

The following paragraph from Gen. McDOWELL'S report affixes a brand to them which ages cannot wipe off:

> "*On the eve of the battle the* FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS *and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New-York Eighth Militia*, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. *They insisted on their discharge that night.* It was granted, and the next morning, WHEN THE ARMY MOVED FORWARD INTO THE BATTLE, THESE TROOPS MOVED TO THE REAR TO THE SOUND OF THE ENEMY'S CANNON."

This is music for brave men to march to! Capt. VARIAN, who commanded the battery referred to, has exculpated himself fully from all share in this base and ignoble desertion. But so long as they live, unless they redeem the act, the men who were guilty of it should be held in contempt by every man who has a spark of honor in his composition.

"THOSE HANDCUFFS AND ROPES."—Under this heading the *Exchange*, the leading secession organ in Baltimore, says it is "allowed to make the following extract from a letter written to a gentleman in that city:"

> RICHMOND, Aug. 2, 1861.
>
> Humanity shudders at the foul and brutal atrocities already committed on our citizens, and the yet fouler ones contemplated. *The story of 30,000 handcuffs is every word true. I have a man from Manassas who saw them and the ropes with nooses to hang "traitors."* Heaven can never permit such fiends to trample laws, honor and virtue in the dust. They can never succeed. Earth would be *a hell*, under their control.
>
> R.

We beg leave to say to the Editors of the *Exchange* that the story to which they thus aid in giving currency, is utterly false from beginning to end. There was not a single "handcuff" or "noose" in the National Army,—nor any symptom of any thing of the kind, and we call upon them to produce the name of the "gentleman" in that city who will assert on his own authority, or give the name of the man who will dare to say, that he has ever seen anything of the kind. The whole story is one of those infamous fabrications to which the leaders of this rebellion feel compelled to resort, in order to exasperate the minds of the Southern people against the North. We beg the editors of the *Exchange* to understand that if they persist in giving currency to these inventions, they must either give some respectable authority for them, or else assume all the responsibility that belongs to unprincipled calumniators themselves. The whole story is on a level with BEAUREGARD'S infamous proclamation about "beauty and booty," which he knew was false when he signed it.

VERY SOUR GRAPES.—The Richmond *Examiner* is congratulating itself on the extreme simplicity of the bran-new Republicanism inaugurated by the Pro-Slavery aristocracy of the South. It is "indeed *astonishing*," it says, "to what a degree this simplicity has been carried." The "moral grandeur" of a Congress assembled at Richmond, without the slightest pomp or circumstance,—no frescoed rooms or panels, no doorkeepers, no pages even,—overwhelms the *Examiner* with emotions too deep for [illegible]. "Our Congress," it says,

> "*Our Co*[illegible] few officers,—a Secretary and Doorke[illegible]y such assistants as are necessary. T[illegible]*isites and no sinecures.* Office-beggars a[illegible]vants do not distract its legislation. T[illegible] of the country is cared for; *plainness and* [illegible] *apparently studied in the smallest matters*; [illegible]ns of Washington corruption and extr[illegible]ost and forgotten to the spectator in w[illegible]Richmond."

Considering that the [illegible] lords of the plantation are mainly responsible for the extravagant expenditures at Washington, and considering also their resolute determination to take possession of all those splendors for their own behoof, until they found that the attempt would be unsafe, the *Examiner's* stoical exultations are among the coolest things of the season. The grapes are very sour, and are growing more and more so every day.

A Benefit of Direct Taxation.

There is one advantage that the nation will derive from the system of direct taxation soon to be inaugurated, that should go far to reconcile all good citizens to its inconvenience and its burdens. That is, the economy it will, in the end, insure in the expenditures, and the honesty in the disbursements of the Government.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that corruption and profligacy of the most alarming character and extent have, for many years past, disgraced the legislation of the country, and the administration of our State and National Governments. This evil has increased with a rapidity that was frightful, and not a few of our most thoughtful Republicans have been learning to dread lest public virtue should, in a few years, be so thoroughly overthrown, that the continuance of the Government in form and vigor would be impossible. The fear was, not that the Government would be overthrown, but that it would rot down.

The chief cause of the public corruption and official degeneracy was undoubtedly the great prosperity of the people, the cheapness of our Government, and the consequent indifference of the people to the riotings and plunderings of their public servants. The National Government has been collecting and expending annually for nearly twenty years an average of say seventy millions of dollars a year. Scarcely a dollar of this vast sum could be said to be drawn directly from the pockets of the people. When, therefore, Texas Indemnity bills, and Gardner frauds, and Fort Snelling swindles were perpetrated, and the Government mulcted of perhaps ten millions a year, or nearly one-sixth of the whole amount of revenue yearly raised, through the downright villainy of Congressional and Governmental agents, there was no citizen that felt sufficiently personally aggrieved to demand the punishment of the offenders and to prosecute with the interest and earnestness necessary to procure conviction.

The public feeling will become different now. The burdens of Government will begin to be felt, which has never been the case before. When every man in the community—every man in the United States—finds he must put his hands into his pocket and draw out a portion of his hard-earned gold and silver to deliver to a Government agent, he will not be indifferent any longer as to how that money goes. If it is stolen by the Collector, or squandered by Congress through lobby legislation, or sequestered by Cabinet officers through nepotism in contracts, the people who have paid will know it, and they will know how to punish.

It is remarkable, the contrast that exists between the punishment of public defaulters in England and France, or any Government in Europe, and in the United States. In any of the former, the convicted defaulters (and all defaulters are convicted if caught) go to the dungeons, chains and prison-hulks for life, and draw ignominy on themselves and families. In the United States no defaulter is convicted. Distinguished friends screen him in fashionable hotels, and dismiss him to Cuba, or some other foreign land. Or if his stealings be large enough, he may safely stay at home, buy his discharge through a flaw in the law, as FLOYD did; and then be *fêted* and feasted in the capitals of the country, as among the first gentlemen of the times. Defaulting is not stealing in the estimation of American society. It will be different when the money stolen is first taken directly out of the people's pockets. And the correction of the standard of morality in this regard will be worth many millions of dollars yearly to the public Treasury, and more than can be expressed in dollars to the general cause of honesty and virtue; for it is notorious that the pernicious example of unpunished political embezzlements has affected and greatly impaired the safety of all commercial transactions in the United States.

THE REBELS INTENDED AN ATTACK AT BULL RUN.—Nearly all the letters from well-informed quarters in the Southern papers state that it was the intention of the rebel leaders in front of Manassas, to *attack* our troops on Sunday morning,—but that they were anticipated by our attacking them. An officer who is described as having "borne a conspicuous part on the field of battle," thus writes to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

> "On Saturday night Gen. JOHNSTON assumed command, and nearly the entire night was consumed by the Staff of both Generals in writing orders to the different Brigades *to prepare for a forward movement in the morning.* Gen. BEAUREGARD'S plans were to be carried out in a great measure, and the rout of the enemy would have been more signal, and doubtless Washington would now be in our possession, *if our attack had not been converted into a defence by the movements of the enemy. We intended to move about 8 o'clock, and they commenced their attack before our movement could be made.* From a letter written by one of the enemy, dated July 20, 9 P. M., and afterwards found by the writer, their position was taken and movements commenced at that hour."

It is not quite certain what would have been the result of such an attack upon our forces. We do not think any such movement was expected by our Generals, for not the slighest preparation was made to meet and repel it. During the two days, Friday and Saturday, that our troops remained at Centreville, no breastworks were thrown up, nor were the positions occupied by the regiments selected with any view to being defended. They would certainly have been taken by surprise and at a disadvantage.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Result of the Election in Kentucky—Position of Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell—Improvement in the Condition of Affairs in Washington—Senator Pearce, of Maryland, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

The overwhelming vote for the Union in Kentucky cannot fail to produce a favorable effect upon Missouri and Tennessee. It will strengthen the already predominant feeling of loyalty in the former, and kindle new hopes in the breasts of the patriots of East and Middle Tennessee. It is scarcely possible that there could be a majority of sixty thousand for the Union in Kentucky, without at least a very large minority in Tennessee of similar sentiments. Those two States lie contiguous for three hundred miles, and are nearly identical in climate and political and social characteristics. It may be hoped that among the good fruits of this Union victory will be the resignations of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, if not Mr. BURNETT. The two former, who owe their places to the State at large, cannot pretend any longer that they represent the people. If the election has decided anything clearly and unmistakably, it is that its United States Senators are false to their constituents and no longer reflect their sentiments. Unfortunately, however, there is no constitutional mode of enforcing the instructions of the constituency, and it will rest solely with the honor and magnanimity of the Senators to say whether the will of the people shall prevail, or whether they will continue to hold on to their seats for the sake of the salaries that attach to them. They certainly cannot hope to gain laurels by misrepresenting the people, so that nothing but a mercenary love of the emoluments of office can induce them to brave the indignation of an outraged people by continuing, in the name of Kentucky, to represent the rebels of the Southern Confederacy on the floor of the United States Senate.

Every day is marked by an improvement over its predecessor, in the face of things in this city. There was probably never a period of greater security, peace and order in Washington than at the present time, owing to the vigorous measures which have been adopted by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He has brought order out of chaos in less time than I had supposed possible, and if he should have no other opportunity of evincing his talents for command, he has already done enough to inspire universal confidence in his capacity. This confidence, in fact, amounts to enthusiasm, and the praises of the young General are on every tongue.

A friend of Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, has called my attention to his remarks on the Confiscation bill, from which it appears that his objections to it were founded on the fact that slaves are particularly named, and not that slaves are to be confiscated like other property. He found no fault with the general principle of the bill, which confiscates property when actually employed by the rebels in waging war upon the Government, but as the representative of a slaveholding constituency, he is jealous of a statute which is aimed at the peculiar institution. I am glad to think that my former remarks in reference to Mr. PEARCE did him injustice in this connection, in charging him with identity of feeling with the Secessionists. He is a gentleman of great ability, and weight of character, and I have only to regret, in common with the Union men in Maryland, that he is not more active and energetic in displaying his devotion to the Union. But for his unfortunate "Democratic" associations within the last few years, Mr. PEARCE would have been among the foremost champions of the Union, and the fact that a doubt has arisen as to his loyalty, is owing entirely to the bad company he is found in. It is gratifying to know that he is sensitive on the point, and that his sympathies are with the Union.

It is stated in the *Star* that the bill for increasing the pay of the soldiers, was finally reduced to $2 per month. It is almost impossible to tell what is done in the last hours of a session of Congress, but I know that the day before the adjournment, the bill passed both Houses, giving $4 additional pay. The original bill presented by Mr. WILSON, in behalf of the Military Committee of the Senate, contained $2, and this was amended on motion of Mr. COLLAMER, by substituting four. In the House, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means endeavored to reduce the increased pay to $2, but his motion to that effect was voted down, and the bill passed. But "it's all a muddle," as poor STEVEN would say.

Much credit has justly been ascribed to Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, for the ability and energy displayed by him as Chairman of the Senate Committee of Military Affairs.

I adverted in my last to the fact that no provision was made for the sinking fund recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury I learn from one of the most active participants in the House proceedings, that not a word was said in reference to the subject in that branch of Congress. This may be regarded as singular, considering the importance of the policy recommended. It is not surprising that nothing was done, but that nothing was said, is unaccountable, considering the proneness of Congressmen to talk. For the reasons stated in my last, I regard it as a thing not to be regretted, that no sinking fund was established at the commencement of a period of borrowing; but it should be the first measure thought of whenever the expenditures can be brought down to the limits of the annual income.

I regret to say that the range of hills occupied by our troops on the Virginia side of the river, are pronounced to be unhealthy by the physicians and citizens of Washington. It has long been a saying here that the Potomac fogs pass over the intermediate valleys and slopes, and rest on the hilltops, and that Arlington, elevated, commanding, and beautiful as it is, is really a very sickly place in Summer. The fact seems incredible, but I am assured that it is true, and a physician expresses the opinion that the troops, if they remain in their present positions, will be assailed by ague and bilious fevers, if not by the rebel enemy.

OBSERVER.

A New Belligerent—Jersey Stands on Her State Rights.

A week ago a propeller, loaded with coal, ran upon a reef between the Jersey and Staten Island shore, opposite New-Brighton, and a libel having been filed against her in this City, Deputy-Marshal PETER MILLER was sent down to execute the process. To the astonishment of the Deputy, the parties engaged in raising the propeller indignantly resisted the service of the process, and with the aid of two Jersey constables, arrested the Officer and took him before a local magistrate of the State of New-Jersey, who fined him $100. These facts coming to the knowledge of the United States Marshal for this District, he issued a warrant for the arrest of the Jersey constables, and such other parties as should resist the execution of the process. The service of this warrant, however, was found to be as difficult as the first process, and the Deputies returned with the information that they were met at the propeller by an armed body of men, determined to resist their authority even to the death. Under these circumstances the Marshal called upon the Surveyor of the Port for a revenue cutter to execute the warrant, which was granted. The cutter left for the scene of the rebellion on Tuesday, and returned yesterday, having seized the propeller and transferred her to the Staten Island shore. She also brought to the City two prisoners, one of whom is a Jersey Constable who arrested Officer MILLER, and the other a farmer who sat upon the jury which found him guilty of trespass. When he was taken before the Magistrate. The ground on which resistance was made to the execution of the process was that the propeller lay [illegible] the jurisdiction of the [illegible] Government [illegible].

VERY FAST WAR-VESSELS.

We wish to invite the attention of our manufacturing engineers to this subject, because we do not believe that Government officers who insist on low steam, heavy machinery, and boilers above water, will have the monopoly of the designing, when the reform begun by the Bull Run disaster has ramified in the various departments. The reason why a few extraordinarily fast war-vessels would be of the greatest value is patent to anyone who will contemplate the necessities of coast defence, cruising for pirates, and naval warfare. Half-a-dozen ships, capable of 20 knots in smooth water, would, in the first place, distance any Government or private sea-steamers in existence, either in the chase or in the retreat. They would carry the earliest intelligence, forces and supplies from squadron to squadron, and, in many cases, from fort to fort; they would run down any pirate; they would manœuvre more rapidly than any other vessel, and they would perform, both as transports and fighting ships, all those invaluable functions which speed alone can insure. They would, in all cases, have the *choice of position* in an encounter, which is oftentimes worth more than impenetrable sides. Their advantages will not be questioned, although they cannot all be appreciated till actually experienced. The question is, can such ships be made at a reasonable cost?

Without going outside the limits of successful practice, (although far beyond the precincts of Government practice,) we find this speed entirely practicable. The elements of speed are, chiefly, shape and power, while size and ligtness are necessary considerations. The degree of sharpness, for a given speed, is pretty well ascertained; indeed, shaping the hull is the best feature of the best practice. But the matter of weight, as to quantity and position, needs reforming. The weight of the hull of a first-class wooden frigate, is about 2,500 tons; the weight of an iron hull of equal displacement and strength, is 1,500 tons; so that 1,000 tons more load may be carried by the latter, or with the same load it will require less propelling power. Iron, then, in addition to its resistance to shells and its incombustibility, which is absolutely essential, in view of modern fire-scattering projectiles, is necessary to the highest speed. Another fact often overlooked, is greatly in favor of metallic hulls. The stern-post of a wooden screw-vessel must be large enough not only to furnish the requisite strength, but to embrace the shaft, and hence it cannot be well shaped, but will carry dead water behind it. All good war-ships must be screws, that the propeller and engines may be below the water-line, and so shielded from shot. An iron hull may be moulded to a knife-edge, and thus avoid the defect mentioned. The old practice of making enormously heavy bows and sterns, is essentially wrong, for various reasons. There are neither buoyancy nor stability in high, sharp ends; they hang upon the middle body of the ship, racking it with every lurch, both vertically and laterally, and can only be kept in their places at all by extra heavy plates or timbers, high sides, ponderous decks, hog-bracing, or in fact, the regular bridge construction of a girdle which is supported in the middle and overhangs at both ends; all of which largely increases weight, displacement and power, for a given speed. It will be evident to every one, that the first 30 to 50 feet section of both bow and stern of any of our sharp ships, would neither support itself above water, nor stand on an even keel if cut loose from the central portion of the hull. Therefore the sides, bottom, deck and bracing of the hull are and must be perpetually and severely strained in a sea-way, to hold up these top-heavy and drooping masses. Nor are any portions of the extreme bow and stern *above* water, required for carrying purposes, for the narrow dimensions, especially of the bow, unfit them for passenger or freight accommodation. And these high ends positively interfere with the most successful action of the batteries on the decks of war steamers. But if the long, sharp bow and stern rise but a few feet above the water, and are merely employed to divide it on the wave-line principle, instead of being loaded down for ten to thirty feet above water, with high sides, heavy decks, capstans, cables, anchors and other top-hamper overhanging the sea, they will support themselves, pitch very much less in heavy weather, roll less, ride more steadily in every way, and thus sail faster than the heavy-ended craft. This defect is being *gradually* remedied in modern steamers. Why not reform it altogether? No one doubts that a stub-ended down-Easter would pitch less and sail faster with a given power by the addition of 50 feet or so of *low* false bow and stern; and then she would carry as much as before. This false bow and stern, supporting themselves by their own buoyancy, and merely opening a trough for the ship proper, are therefore just what war-vessels require for *speed*, strength and facility of action and steadiness at all times; and if the steam-ram principle for running down and sinking ships should prove feasible at all, there can certainly be no better method of applying it than by striking the unprotected part of the enemy's vessel under water, by a sharp, narrow wedge, in a place to which cannon-shot cannot penetrate. The Stevens battery is built somwhat on this principle, and we would refer, in this connection, to its advantages, which we have already enumerated.

Size is also an element of speed. The philosophy of large ships is simply this: By doubling all the lineal dimensions of a vessel of given form, her capacity is increased eight-fold, while her immersed mid-section and her surfaces exposed to the friction of the water—which are, taken together, the measure of resistance with like forms and at a given speed—are only quadrupled. It requires only half the power per ton of engine or cargo to propel the *Great Eastern*, of 25,000 tons displacement, that is required to propel each ton weight of the *Persia*, of 5,000 tons displacement. While both vessels run at about the same speed, the former with 8,000 horse power and the latter with 3,000 horse power, one pound of coal moves twice as much weight in the large vessel, as it can move, with the same economy of steam generation, in the small vessel. But for a speed of 20 knots, it is quite unnecessary to adopt the size or proportions of the *Great Eastern*, as to height above water, and weight, although her lines below water are an excellent model. By distributing the weight so that the hull may be light as well as strong, and by positively reducing the weight of boilers and engines, the cost of a ship of 500 feet length, need not be greater than that of the *Adriatic* or the *Scotia*.

It appears, then, that it is practicable to adapt the hulls of vessels to a much higher speed, by somewhat increasing their size below water, by lightening them in the manner detailed, and by employing iron, or, what is better, steel, instead of wood, as a material for hulls. Some new systems of diagonal bracing, recently tested in England, still further lighten the vessel for a given strength. The next element of speed, is power, and this is simply a question of space, or of pressure. The *Adriatic* has room for 6,000, or even 10,000 horse-power, in her engine and boiler space; and, without going to extremes, the power of any steamer can be at least doubled without occupying more than the room at present allotted. This can be believed, when it is stated that first-class locomotives sometimes develop 1,000 horse-power. Moee room in the coal-bunkers would be required, however, if high speed were maintained, although the best of recent marine engines are doing twice the old amount of work per pound of coal, and invariably by the agency of expansion, often through two cylinders, while the Chief Engineer of our Navy has convinced himself that a high degree of expansion in even one cylinder is wasteful. We hope our constructing engineers will be prepared to make very fast war ships; the time is coming when they will be appreciated and wanted.

Run Over and Killed by a Fire Engine.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct an article in your paper of the 5th inst., stating that upon an alarm of fire in the Second District, on Friday evening last, when Mr. WM. JOYCE, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, was run over and killed by Engine Company No. 50, and that Engine 33 came along immediately afterwards and ran over him again, which statement is utterly false, as far as Engine Company 33 is concerned, so far from being true, Engine Company 33 was coming down in an opposite direction, and a member of Engine 33, who was running up to catch the engine, was the first person to pick up Mr. JOYCE, and conveyed him to a drug store, assisted by a member of 40 engine.

Your article would also intimate that Mr. WM. McGIVNEY, a member of this Company, who was run over the same night, was riding on 50 engine, which was not the case, as Mr. McGIVNEY had the tongue of our engine when he tripped up and fell under the engine. By inserting the above in your paper, you will confer a favor on Engine Company 33, and oblige yours, &c.

PETER MASTERSON, Foreman.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS GRANDMOTHER—SHOCKING CASE.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday investigated the circumstances in connection with the death of MARY C. HORNER, a child 3 years of age, who was poisoned with alcoholic liquor, administered by ANN MCDERMOTT, her grandmother. The principal witness before the Coroner was JOHN REDDEN, a boy 14 years of age, who lives at No. 312 East Nineteenth-street, where the deceased and her grandmother also resided. The boy testified that the child's mother went to service in the country about a month ago, leaving her in the care of the woman MCDERMOTT, who was in the habit of drinking to excess. He had often seen her drunk, and sometimes she gave liquor to the child. On Saturday last, just after 6 o'clock, he saw Mrs. MCDERMOTT fill a large teacup three-quarters full with sweetened liquor, and make the little girl drink it. Soon afterwards the child was staggering about the sidewalk, making fun for the children of the neighborhood. The grandmother was drunk at this time. The witness saw her again, on Monday afternoon, give the child about the same quantity of liquor as she made her drink on Saturday. That night about 12 o'clock he heard the little one moaning loudly, and, going to the room, he found her lying insensible on the bed, with blood streaming from her nose and mouth, and the grandmother in a drunken stupor on the floor. He called in Policeman VAN ORDEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who took the child to Bellevue Hospital, and arrested the brutal grandmother. The little sufferer was placed under the care of Dr. VEDDER, the House Surgeon, but she never recovered consciousness, and death resulted on Wednesday evening. The Jury rendered a verdict inculpating the grandmother, who was committed to prison by the Coroner. The accused is about 50 years of age, and was born in Ireland. She states that she was very sorry for what she had done, but denied that she intended to kill the child.

NOT ALTOGETHER RIGHT.—Two young men named WILLIAM JACKSON and LOUIS P. HERTAULT were yesterday brought to this City from Philadelphia, charged with forging an indorsement upon a check. It is alleged that a few days since the accused deposited a check for $241 21, in the Mariners' Savings Bank, at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street, and afterwards drew $165 of the amount which had thus been deposited. It subsequently was found out that the check was genuine, but that the indorsement upon it was forged. The bank officers at once took measures for bringing the young men before a Justice, and the matter having been placed in the hands of Detective ELDER, he traced the accused to Philadelphia. There they were arrested. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice OSBORN as quickly as the Cashier of the Bank, who has possession of the check, shall return to the City, whence he is temporarily absent. HERTAULT is said to be the principal offender.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN.—SARAH GRAHAM, a woman 18 years of age, was found on Wednesday evening upon the sidewalk in West Twentieth-street, under the operation of a quantity of laudanum which she had taken to end her life. She was removed to the Station-house, where she stated that, being homeless and destitute, she thought it preferable to die, and hoped nothing would be done to relieve her. Her wishes were disregarded, and she is now at Bellevue Hospital, in a fair way of recovering. Another young woman, named JOANNA SMITH, was rescued from drowning at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, by Officer MILLER, of the Eleventh Precinct Police. She had thrown herself in the water with the object of committing suicide, as she had no means of supporting herself. She was taken before Justice STEERS, who sent her to the Almshouse, at her own request.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—The weekly report to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections exhibits the following state of the Institutions:

Number remaining July 27, 1861		8,250
Admitted		2,148
Total		10,398
Died	80	
Discharged	1,628	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	349—	2,057
Number remaining Aug. 3		7,341
Increase		91

MAN MISSING.—Mr. RUFUS R. COOLEY, left his home in Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, the 1st of August, to visit New-York, intending to return the same day, since which time no tidings have been received of him. He is about 28 years of age, slightly built, five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, black eyes, deep set, full black whiskers and black hair. He wore a drab Kossuth hat, black Cassimere coat, dark vest, and brown woolen pants. He is subject to occasional aberration of mind, and it is feared that he may have wandered off, or have met with some accident. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, in Flushing, or by E. SMITH, NEW-YORK TIMES Office.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday committed a colored man named JOHN ANDERSON, to answer a charge of burglary. The prisoner was found on Wednesday night in the act of breaking open the the basement door of Mr. JAMES L. GRAHAM's residence in Waverley-place, with the intent to steal a quantity of silver plate. He was arrested by Officer CONWAY, of the Fifteenth Ward, and on the ground near him was found a piece of candle with some burglar's tools.... MICHAEL KANE, a young man, was taken before Justice STEERS yesterday, charged with having burglariously entered the premises of JOHN MCCOLGAN, No. 92 Seventh-street, and stole therefrom two daguerreotype cases, valued at $2. The prisoner was committed for examination.

A BOOK-KEEPER IN TROUBLE.—Mr. EDWARD FARNUM, of Brooklyn, who has been employed for some time as book-keeper for Messrs. BLIVEN & MEAD, Nos. 243 and 245 Pearl-street, was arrested yesterday, at the instigation of the firm, by Officer CROSBY, of the Lower Police Court, and taken before Justice OSBORN, charged with embezzlement. The accused is alleged to have defrauded his employers, at various times, of goods and money, valued in the aggregate at $2,000. Justice OSBORN required the accused to give bail in $1,000 to answer, but the latter stated he should be able to establish his innocence of the charge.

OFFICE HOURS OF THE CLERKS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Mayor has vetoed the resolution passed by the Common Council, to open the Clerk's offices at 9 A. M. and close them at 12 o'clock, during the recess of the Common Council. The hours for opening and closing will therefore remain as heretofore.

A SOLDIER DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Wednesday evening, a young German named SOABIA, belonging to Company F, Lincoln Cavalry, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Eighty-second-street, North River. The body has not been recovered.

Live Whales from the St. Lawrence.

Two full-sized specimens of the species of whale called by ichthyologists the *Beluga Catodon*, but commonly known as the white whale of the Arctic Seas, are now on exhibition at Barnum's Museum These interesting and curious fish were captured in the river St. Lawrence, near the Isle aux Coutres, on Friday last, and were brought to this City yesterday by Mr. H. D. BUTLER, to whom so many are indebted for the pleasure they experience in the possession of parlor aquaria. Mr. BUTLER's attention was drawn to these whales about two years ago by Mr. DETU, a Canadian gentleman, who forwarded two dead specimens to this City, with a variety of beautifully-finished leather, which had been manufactured of their skins. Being impressed with the idea that living specimens might be obtained, Mr. BUTLER conceived the purpose of making an expedition to the St. Lawrence to procure them. A schooner was chartered at Quebec, fitted with all the appliances necessary for the capture of the fish, with a crew well skilled in the art of taking them. The point selected was near la Riviere Ouelle, below the Saginaw, where the St. Lawrence is about 18 miles wide. A trap several acres in extent was constructed of poles, into which the fish were decoyed and captured. The rise and fall of the tide, which is some 20 feet at this point of the river, greatly aided the enterprise, leaving the fish nearly dry at low water. Large tanks had been prepared, into which they were placed, and transported by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Portland, and thence to this City. The fish are as large as any of their species, being 20 feet in length, and weighing 2,000 pounds each. They are perfectly white, and appear to be in good health. An immense reservoir, purposely constructed for their accommodation in the basement of the Museum, affords them ample room in which to swim. It is found necessary to keep the water in the reservoir at a low temperature by supplying it daily with tons of ice.

☞ Rev. LEWIS P. CLOVER, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Springfield, Illinois, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of La Grange, Kentucky.

The Direct Mail, Passenger and Military Route to Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A late issue of the TIMES contained an official defence of the line *via* Harrisburgh, over which troops have been conveyed from New-York to Washington. I have thus far refrained from noticing the article, and intended to let it pass unanswered, but I find my silence is construed into an acknowledgment on my part of the truth of the allegations therein set forth. This apology for a manifest wrong is entitled, "The Military Route to Washington through Harrisburgh, *without change of cars*." Even its caption conveys a misstatement. No regiment has ever been transported over the circuitous line to Washington "*without change of cars*;" on the contrary, the troops have invariably marched through Baltimore from the Bolton dépôt to the Camden station; whereas, by the direct route, several regiments have been carried through Baltimore without change of cars, and all the troops could be thus conveyed if it were desirable.

Nor does it appear that the change of cars at Baltimore is the only one that occurs on the Harrisburgh line. In announcing the arrival of the Thirty-sixth New-York Regiment, the Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union* observed: "Their stay here was *very brief*; *for, as soon as cars could be changed*, they left for Washington City, *via* Northern Central." Thus the paramount advantage claimed for this line as a military route, viz., that troops are thereby transported to Washington "*without change of cars*," is a mere fiction.

It is admitted that "great complaints are made of the transportation of troops over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington." That these complaints are well founded is proved by the impartial testimony of competent witnesses, the soldiers themselves, who have passed over that route. The experience of the De Kalb Regiment, in its going to Washington over the circuitous line, is thus depicted by a member of the corps in a letter published in the New-York *Herald*:

"It is no less than disgraceful to our Government, having such ample means at hand, to allow regiments like the De Kalb, or any other one, to be treated as they have been—to undergo the privations and sufferings they have endured. Instead of reaching Washington in twenty-four hours, we must needs travel two days and two nights on ill-ventilated cars, not even supplied, after passing out of the boundaries of New-Jersey, with a lantern at night. Had we been emigrants, forwarded by bogus ticket agents, we could not have undergone greater trials than we did as soldiers marching to the battle-field in support of the Union, our country's flag and the maintenance of the integrity of our constitutional liberty.

The train that bore us to the Capital was compelled to get out of the way of every little coal train that chances to run on the time-tables of the various roads, while we ought to have had preference over all regular trains, except perhaps the mail and express. But we were not the only ones that were treated in the described manner; other regiments suffered similarly, and until the fact is announced at head-quarters, and the public are acquainted through the Press therewith, no remedy will be found for these abuses. Men sacrificing their wealth and domestic comforts in volunteering to defend the glorious Union should at least be treated as white men deserve, and not like cattle. It is shameful that such abuses should be allowed to exist in a well-regulated Government like ours.

I have done my duty in mentioning it to the public; now let the Government do its share in correcting the same, by paying a little more attention to the transportation of troops."

It is charged that soldiers traveling over the direct route desert their regiments at Philadelphia. This allegation is utterly unfounded, as no well authenticated case of desertion is known on the direct route; whereas on the other line desertions have been of frequent occurrence. Out of the Tammany Regiment, transported over the Harrisburgh line, more than thirty soldiers abandoned the train on the Northern Central Railroad. If troops are disposed to desert, more opportunities would be afforded them during a long journey than on a short trip through large cities, where an efficient police guards their movements. The City of Philadelphia is fiercely assailed for holding out "temptations and enticements" to the troops. These "temptations" and "enticements" consist of hot coffee, meats, bread, fruits, and other welcome fare, gratuitously provided by an association of noble-hearted ladies and gentlemen, who bounteously supply the troops with food at the time and for the rest of their journey, and *tempt* them to pour the whisky out of their canteens and substitute tea or coffee.

A CHAMPION OF THE CIRCUITOUS LINE.—The Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union*, in its issue of the 24th ult., thus describes the "temptations and enticements" to which the gallant soldiers are exposed on the other line: "We regret to say that the soldiers of the Second and Fifth regiments, which arrived here on Saturday evening, met with treatment which, to give it as mild a name as circumstances will admit, was exceedingly shabby. The men of both regiments complained of hunger, some of them declaring they had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours! The Fifth Regiment was marched in front of the capitol, where the men stacked arms, and after some exertions on the part of Col. MCDOWELL, the men were permitted to quarter in the capitol. Many of them *supped with Duke Humphrey*, and stretched themselves out for repose; *while others, who had a little money left, went out in quest of food*."

From the commencement of our National difficulties the managers of the direct route have cordially cooperated with the Government, and placed their entire resources at its service and disposal. They likewise furnished from their own stock, cars, lumber, iron and other materials required to repair and operate the Elk Ridge Railroad to Annapolis Junction. The managers of the direct route, also, were the first to voluntarily reduce their rates for the transportation of troops and supplies, and the assertion that such reduction was not a spontaneous act on their part, but the result of competition, is utterly false.

The managers claim no praise for their loyalty or services rendered the Government in its hour of peril, since they merely performed their duty as men true to their allegiance; but they solemnly protest that their route should not be wrongfully deprived of its natural and legitimate business to the detriment of the public weal.

Travelers for business or pleasure between New-York and Washington, uniformly pass over the direct route, because it is more economical, expeditious and comfortable; and for similar reasons, the United States Mail is carried the same way. Recruits *en route* to join their regiments, soldiers on furlough, and all others who *are* permitted to follow their own inclinations, select the direct route.

Interested parties can alone comprehend why a line, which combines the qualities of economy, dispatch and comfort, is not the most advantageous route for military purposes. It is a striking commentary on the merits of the circuitous line, and the sincerity of its advocates, that even agents of that line, when occasion requires them to visit Baltimore or Washington, prefer to pass over the direct route rather than travel by their own line through Harrisburgh.

There is but one change more on the direct line than on the other line, and that is at Philadelphia. This change, instead of being an objection, is really a great advantage, as the troops are greatly relieved and refreshed by it. So far as the freight is concerned, the labor and expense of the change is borne by the Companies, and is not a charge upon the Government.

The freight is transferred and loaded while the troops are washing and eating. There is no change of cars for either troops or their supplies at the Susquehanna, as is asserted in the article in question.

S. M. FELTON,
President P. W. & B. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7, 1861.

Col. Burnham's Political Sentiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Col. BURNHAM, in reply to two of your correspondents, denies in your paper of to-day that he is "one of the strongest Secessionists in the United States." Perhaps the Colonel is inclined to quarrel with "terms," rather than with his principles; certain it is, that he has within a short time expressed himself to the writer in the strongest terms of sympathy for those who are now in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, maintaining that they were right in the course they were pursuing, and justifying them in it as forcibly as his reasoning powers would admit; and if he does not hold the same views at present, he deserves to be congratulated on the change which has taken place in him within the last fortnight.

Col. BURNHAM's opinions are of little consequence probably to anybody, except so far as he conceals them only to be used as his official position may give him an opportunity in "affording aid and comfort" to the enemy; and the character of his denial (if so it may be called) to-day, will hardly convince those who have heard him talk that a radical change has taken place.

The Colonel proved himself a brave officer in the Mexican War, and his announcement that he will accept of no appointment under the present Administration, must therefore be read with regret, not only by your two first correspondents, but also by

NUMBER THREE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.—The American Dental Convention commenced its session in Music Hall, New-Haven, on Tuesday, Dr. T. L. BUCKINGHAM, of Philadelphia, presiding. Some difficulty was experienced in opening the business, in consequence of the absence of Dr. E. T. CLARKE, of Savannah.

Dr. FRANKLIN called upon the Corresponding Secretary for correspondence with Dr. CLARKE.

Dr. WETHERBEE stated that he had received a letter from him, the spelling of which was very bad, but it was acceptable, except in having a secession flag stamped upon it. After explaining what he (Dr. CLARKE) had done in sending a copy of the programme to the members of the Committee, he closed in these words:—"We are having warm times here, and now learn that a force of 20,000 men are in the harbor. They are fools if they attempt to land at Fort Pulaski, as we are prepared to give them a warm reception." Dr. WETHERBEE took the secession flag and with his revolver put five balls through it. He then [illegible] change—"This is the way we [illegible]" [illegible] proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. J. N. ALLEN, of New-York City, was elected President.

Visit of Prince Napoleon at Washington—The Present and the Past.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

The visit of Prince NAPOLEON to Washington awakens many recollections of great interest. Fifty years ago, when the Executive chair was filled by THOMAS JEFFERSON, a young Prince of the then newly imperialized House of Bonaparte—JEROME—came to the present Metropolis of the United States, a thinly populated village on Goose Creek, called after the Father of his Country only three years before. He brought with him his blooming Baltimore bride, whose renown as the fascinating Miss PATTERSON had dimmed the lustre of all other fair Marylanders.

The youthful couple were presented to a President, whose fame as author of the Declaration of July 4, 1776, was as extensive in Europe as in America. JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State, introduced them. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury, was present; and DANIEL WEBSTER, then a raw young man from the Granite State, on a visit to the National City, which was to be the theatre of his own oratorical glory, wrote to his brother EZEKIEL in passionate rapture, mingled with certain democratic sarcasms about royalty in general, and the newly made Prince in particular, as was to be expected from that large-eyed New-Hampshire youth, with his proud consciousness of being one of "Nature's Nobles."

On Saturday last the Son of that same Prince, bearing the name of the great Emperor, was entertained by the American President in the same elegant saloon where his father had enjoyed the hospitality of JEFFERSON. But he had not for mother the peerless Baltimore beauty, who was the starlight of his sire's fancy, and who illumined by her brilliant and polished wit and delicious humor, a circle already animated by the graceful conversational talents of Mrs. MADISON, Mrs. LEE and Mrs. CROWNINSHIELD. What names! and what associations!

Between the visit of the father in 1803, and of the son in 1861, what changes have occurred in our world! What tragedies have been enacted on the universal theatre, with kings for performers, and princes and heroes to behold the thrilling scenes! What achievements in arms and in arts that are to be the theme of future Epics! Empires have risen and fallen. France alone has witnessed, within that period, the imperial rule of NAPOLEON the Grand—the restoration of the Bourbons, the reigns of LOUIS XVIII. and CHARLES X.—the constitutional monarchy of LOUIS PHILLIPPE—the Republic, with LOUIS NAPOLEON for President—and, finally, the restoration of the Napoleonic Empire, in the person of that really great and sagacious man who has given to France the blessings of a Government better adapted to her people than any which has ever marked her history.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN MARTIN.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of Policeman MARTIN, at the City Hall. No additional facts to what has already been stated, was elicited by the examination of witnesses, and the accused, CURTIS, was commited to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE TUNNEL.—The contract for closing the tunnel and grading and paving the street, has been given to Mr. H. B. BRADSHAW, for $3,000, and the work is now in progress and will be finished in about six weeks.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
NO. 2 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution of the day.

The Graefenberg Company wish it to be distinctly understood that their theory and practice is not based upon infallibility. What is claimed, and what is borne out by facts, is that the medicines are the result of the highest medical skill adapted to the compounding of simple and entirely vegetable medicinal preparations. The treatment is the most judicious application of these simple vegetable productions in aid of the great and equally simple laws of nature governing the human system in health and disease. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Graefenberg treatment will certainly cure.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

Consumptives, and ladies who are afflicted with uterine irregularities, weakness, displacements or other symptoms so common and so distressing, are earnestly advised to try the Graefenberg remedies and treatment.

Call for a pamphlet descriptive of the eleven remedies and the diseases they are certain to cure.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

To Cash or First-class Time Buyers of LUMBER.—For a few days we shall offer even more than our usual inducements to buyers, as we are forced to remove a large stock of Lumber owing to the termination of our lease. SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av. and 32d-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ladies for the Country.—Handsome Gaiters and Boots at 12s., Slippers and Ties 6s. and 7s. per pair, with boys' misses' and children's Boots and shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HALL—SPENCER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, at St. Thomas' Chapel, by Rev. Frederick Sill, Dr. SAMUEL HALL to CATHARINE T. SPENCER, daughter of the late Hon. Mark Spencer, all of this City.

TROWBRIDGE—HULL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 8, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., HENRY TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven, to SARAH C., daughter of the late Edward Hull, Jr., adopted daughter of George W. Corlies, Esq.

DIED.

ROLLHAUS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, after a short illness, DANIEL ROLLHAUS, aged 51 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Vandam-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, JOHN P. KENNEDY, aged 27 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Thomas J. Kennedy, also the members of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association, the Republican Central Committee and Hatters' Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 145 Mulberry-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on fourth day (Wednesday) morning, Aug. 7, after a short illness, ANNA C., eldest daughter of George and Sally Ann Underhill.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 87 East 35th-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CROW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 8, MARIA JANE CROW, youngest daughter of James and Mary J. Crow, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 70 North Moore-st., this (Friday) morning, Aug. 9, at 7½ o'clock.

ROSSITER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, at her residence in 90th-st., Mrs. SARAH ROSSITER, widow of the late Capt. Edward Rossiter, in the 71st year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

PATERSON.—AGNES D. PATERSON, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Orange, N. J., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis Speir.

RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, ANN, widow of the late Andrew Richardson, of New-York, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 9th inst., from No. 40 Hudson-av., Bergen, N. J., at 4½ P. M., without further invitation.

CHABERT.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, of convulsions, ROMEO XAVIER, only son of Dr. Romeo F. and Harriet A. Chabert, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 Washington-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VAN HORN.—At Bergen Point, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH CLENDENNY, wife of Cornelius Van Horn, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, of [illegible]. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PARKER.—At Rahway, N. J., MARGARET W., widow of the late Jacob Parker, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, [illegible] Haydock, are invited to attend her funeral, on sixth day afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence.

DUNNING.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Wednesday, July [illegible], of diphtheria, LIZZIE, aged 12, and on Sunday, Aug. 4, of the same disease, MAY, aged 14, and VIRGINIA, aged [illegible], daughters of Lucy A. and E. J. Dunning.

BARBER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, PHEBE ANNA, daughter of the late George G. Barber.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., without further notice.

COMSTOCK.—In Wethersfield, Conn., [illegible] FREDERICK BUTLER, only child of Charles [illegible] B. Comstock, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 425.—AUG. 8, 1861.
22, 46, 53, 39, 70, 49, 61, 16, 5, 30, 24, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—AUG. 8, 1861.
16, 23, 9, 57, 63, 17, 4, 25, 58, 72, 5, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Troy Daily Times.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is NOT good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

A TEST OF SEWING MACHINES.

It is said that of all the clothing manufactured by Sewing Machines for Pennsylvania troops, only that portion made by the

GROVER & BAKER MACHINE
HAS WITHSTOOD THE TEST
WITHOUT RIPPING.

This Machine has a peculiar stitch, not used by any other machine now in the market.—*From the Brownsville (Penn.) Clipper, July 30, 1861.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO bills will hereafter be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any troops or officers, on account of the State of New-York, at this Dépôt, without the written authority or approval of C. R. AGNEW, Medical Director, New-York Dépôt.

By order. S. O. VANDERPOEL, M. D.,
[illegible]

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—[illegible] LONG RANGE guns can be [illegible] in FIELD BATTERIES with all [illegible] MENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size [illegible] arming private vessels, by [illegible] or HENRI L. STUART, No. [illegible]

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1861.—The new style of Government [illegible] is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILL—ALL the insect tribe will kill. All genuine Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder and Pills bears the fac-simile of E. Lyon. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

MILITARY.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

An accepted regiment to be mustered in by companies. Wanted, an experienced cavalry officer who has seen service, to command a company; also, a leader of bugle band and five buglers. Recruits received at head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 29.—THE MEMBERS of the Regiment will assemble at Head-Quarters, (in citizen's dress,) on MONDAY, 12th, and TUESDAY, 13th instant, to receive their pay for services rendered the United States Government, from April 17 to June 4.

Companies A, B, C, D and E, on Monday, commencing with Company A, at 8 o'clock A. M., and the remaining Companies in succession, one hour apart.

Companies F, G, H, I and K, with Band, on Tuesday, commencing with Company F, at the hour named for Monday.

A Commissioned Officer must be present for each Company.

Field, Staff and Non-commissioned Staff, will receive their pay on either of the days mentioned. By order of Colonel MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

OBITUARY.

A dispatch, published in the Ch[illegible] announces the death of Gen. T. B. [illegible] occurred at Louisville on August [illegible] dispatch says, in a manner [illegible]

"Mrs. Flournoy is a sister [illegible] Morris, of Chicago. Gen. Flournoy [illegible] and influential citizen of Arkansas [illegible] devoted personal and political friend [illegible], and at the Cincinnati Convention [illegible] labored strenuously to effect his nomination. [illegible] was a delegate from Arkansas [illegible] Convention, and was appointed [illegible]. Throughout the troubles [illegible] both at Charleston and Baltimore [illegible] the firm and unyielding friend of [illegible]. Though a majority of the delegation [illegible] withdrew, he refused to [illegible] to the last moment in the Convention. [illegible] large cotton plantation in Arkansas, and [illegible] residence in or near Lexington, Kentucky. [illegible] was on his way to join his family, when he was stricken down at Louisville, and died [illegible]. He was a man of large, liberal heart, of considerable ability, and universally beloved by all who knew him."

Hon. Joseph Trumbull, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, died at Hartford on Sunday night, at the advanced age of 78 years. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., on the 7th of December, 1782, graduated at Yale in 1801, and was admitted to the bar in Windham in 1803. He settled in Hartford in 1804. In 1827 he retired from the practice of the law, and became the President of the Hartford Bank. He was in the House of Representatives of the United States for two terms, ending in 1842; and was elected Governor of the State of Connecticut in 1849. He was a great friend of internal improvements, and was the leading spirit in building the Providence and Fishkill Railroad, and was the President of that company for two years.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	July 31
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
[illegible]	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Leverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ONEIDA.—MAKE THE BEST OF IT, AND [illegible]. O. F.

CENTRAL PARK, FRIDAY, 3 P. M. C. C. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated Metropolitan Hotel Recipes and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECEIPT. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure—no talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular.
STAFFORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half-orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr. William Greene, No. 264 6th-st., New-York, giving name, residence and references.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SUITE of second-hand drawing-room furniture, consisting of chairs, couch and table. Address, stating how long in use and price, B. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ADOPTION.—LADIES WISHING TO ADOPT AN interesting little girl of 12 years—school teachers preferred—can inquire in 4th-st., third door from North 9th-st., Brooklyn E. D. Mrs. S. M. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid, and will take care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 412 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good chambermaid, excellent nurse and seamstress, and understands waiting thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is also kind and agreeable with the help; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of dessert, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who can produce the best of reference as to character and ability, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, ice creams and all kinds of fancy dishes; wages $8 to $11. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all styles; can give best references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 24th-st., cor. 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RELIABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, all kinds of desserts, &c.; is a tasteful washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging, and has a good disposition; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two girls, situations: one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 East 24th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a careful and trustworthy Protestant girl, as cook, chambermaid, nurse, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of references for character and ability. Can be seen Thursday and Friday of this week, at No. 134 President-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY trustworthy woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 37 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; willing to travel by land or water with a lady; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference given by medical men, &c. Apply at No. 83 4th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A HIGHly respectable and well-educated French girl desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; is capable to instruct children in the French language; also, fine sewing and embroidery; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married woman, whose child is three months old, as wet nurse in a private family; best of City references can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 122 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, to do general housework; would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL VERY LATELY landed wishes a situation [illegible] housework of a small private family; has no objection to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as general housemaid; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 286 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, in city or country, by an American Protestant woman of middle age, and of high respectability; is not above doing the entire work where she would have control. Will be disengaged on the 1st September. Refers to the gentleman whose house she has managed the last 16 months; is a person of intelligence and moral worth. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a hard-working but respectable girl to do general housework, either in City or country; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; of good disposition, and will hire for wages to suit the times, a steady home being more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman with the best of references desires a situation in City or country; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 316 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style; is willing to do chamberwork and ironing; has the very best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 299 Mott-st., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 352 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American person as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; is accustomed to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 20th-st.; is willing and obliging.

AS WAITRESS, AND AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 68 Grove-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand.
O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the very best of City references. Address S. S., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single young man, willing to make himself useful, and willing to take charge of a vegetable garden. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference for the last five years as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man and wife desires a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, take care of cattle, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver; also, understands the treatment of green-house, graperies and propagation of all plants; will be obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man who can produce the very best city and country recommendations; discharged on account of his late employer going out of the country. Would keep a small garden in order if required. Will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. dress R. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a gentleman's place, a married Englishman; perfectly understands his business in the abov capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions. The wife would take charge of the dairy, if required. Address A. B., Post-office, Glen Cove, L. I.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a thorough farmer; understands the care of stock, &c.; is an excellent driver; the woman can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a superior washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and wife wish situations; the man understands gardening, farming, care of horses and cows; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references given. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND AGRICULTURIST.—A practical gardener and agriculturist's situation wanted. Inquire of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHNSTONE.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, IN A WHOLEsale Dry Goods Jobbing House, a competent hosiery man; one who has had experience as a salesman and buyer; no one need apply who is not fully competent and can give the best of reference; salary must be low. Address Box No. 1,306 Post-office, postage paid.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant man, a situation to take care of horses, assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing T. T., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references as to character and capability; has no objection to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a family. Call for or address WAITER, at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care of Mr. Ball, hair-dresser.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter, or to take care of a team of horses; is a good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 24th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted by a young man fully competent; no objection to the country. Commands addressed to C. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH reference, wants a situation; can do anything connected with a farm, garden or house. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG gentleman to take charge of a set of books of single entry. Address, stating salary required for not more than three months' expectation, B. M. & CO., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXEMplary and practical as well as professing Christian woman, one advanced in life beyond the marrying propensities, and an American preferred, to fill the situation of working housekeeper, without servant, for a widower and two children, 8 and 9 years of age; must be a person of some refinement and intelligence; to the right kind of a person, satisfied with a moderate compensation, this opportunity offers a pleasant home, the position of a friend, and not that of a menial. Address, for one week, in the applicant's own handwriting only, stating nationality, situation in life, proposed reference, and evidence of qualification, terms, &c., to R. H. W., Box 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A bakery, and make herself generally useful, a short distance in the country. Address BAKER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN used to heavy work; must be of sober and industrious habits. Call at No. 61 Warren-st., up stairs.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.—ADDRESS Box No. 4,000 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. [illegible]. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home [illegible] time all applications for pupils, by letter, will receive prompt attention.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,
[illegible] HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
[illegible] the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next [illegible] TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with [illegible] &c., at book-stores of Carter & Randolph, or [illegible] Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 2. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been living in this country a few years, wishes to give French and Spanish lessons either in a school or in a private family. Moderate compensation; no objection to go in the country; good references. Address C. B. G. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to find the best possible situation for a term of years, for a lad of twelve years of age, where he may receive a thorough substantial education, mentally, morally and physically. The terms should be moderate. The lad is of a respectable family, and amiable disposition, and acquires easily. Applicants will please address WEBSTER, care of Box No. 360 New-York Post-office, stating full particulars as to the terms and situation, with references, as no others will receive any attention.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE dernierement amiée dans ce pays, demande une situation comme governante dans une école on une famille; elle est musicienne; elle se contentesart pour le moment d'une petit salaire. Les meilleurs renseignements données, en addressant par lettre, Madame MICHEL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A POSITION AS Principal, in a select school or academy, by one who is a graduate of eight years standing and experience in teaching. Besides the usual branches, he teaches French and the piano. Address KAPPA, Box No. 64 Kinderhook Post-office, N. Y.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXperienced tutor, to reside in a private family, to teach three boys; he must be fully competent in English, French, and Latin, and to take the whole charge and direction of them. A German about 45 preferred. Must be a Protestant. Apply to W. A. S., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. J.

SCHOOL WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A small day school to dispose of that is well established and suited for a female teacher, may find a purchaser by directing to E. ROBINSON, Glencove, L. I. References given and required.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Adress A. Z., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PUPILS WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to teach the English branches and the ornamental, who would devote four hours per day to same in return for board. Address L. W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation as governess; understands French and music. Address E. S. P., No. 93 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, (partial board only for the gentleman.) House must be pleasantly situated, with shady walks, and near the water. Address, stating location and terms, R. G. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, NEW-BRIGHTON, YORK-AVENUE.—Two small families can be accommodated with board on moderate terms. Locality elevated, cool, healthy, near the landing. Communication with the City every hour. T. T. DUNN.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at house.

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BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A College education is willing to teach English, French, German, (acquired in Germany and France,) Latin, Greek, the piano-forte, and singing at sight, and as an equivalent to receive the above. Address SIGMA, Station D, 8th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

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THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $35; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

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PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

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My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have [illegible] from the most ample experience, an entire success. [illegible]

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

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14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
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19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
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23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
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Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted-up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
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The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
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Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
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A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on FRIDAY, August 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Veseyst., a large and extensive stock as above, comprising kid, silk and lisle-thread gloves, woolen and cotton hose and stockings, lace goods, trimmings, buttons, binding, suspenders, neckties, handkerchiefs, combs, brushes, perfumeries, pocket knives and scissors, portemonnaies, embroideries, jet and fancy goods, woolen hoods, mits and jackets, Yankee notions, and a large and general assortment of other goods, too numerous to mention. By order of L. SANDERS, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, below Liberty-st., a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, library and dining-room furniture, en suite. Also, elegant rosewood secretary and library book-cases, armour a glace, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, buffets, etageres, extension tables, lounges, chairs, antique and Japanese furniture. Sale positive, by catalogue.

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THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P.—This house being new, and beautifully situated, will be opened for the reception of guests by the 1st of October next; it affords one of the best resorts for invalids and others wishing to avoid the Winter; R. M. S. KARNAK sails from Jersey-City monthly.
W. KERR, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
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AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. ELGER'S. Remember ELGER'S, east side.

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LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 298,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

JEWELRY OR WATCHES WANTED SUITABLE FOR THE CUBA TRADE.—The goods must be first-class and at regular wholesale prices, in exchange for a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, in the best part of the City. Address CUBA, Box No. 2,203 Post-office.

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is the effectual remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System.

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, [illegible] deleterious ingredients, and which all the [illegible] the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. [illegible] are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all [illegible] qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge [illegible] on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases [illegible] $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as [illegible] Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale [illegible] tail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. [illegible] doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. [illegible] receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. [illegible]

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2 [illegible] till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 12. [illegible] also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, [illegible] Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, [illegible] Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, [illegible] or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and [illegible] Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, [illegible] Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, [illegible] Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; [illegible] tency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] tures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

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All who would avoid unsuccessful and [illegible] ment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, [illegible] Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., [illegible] chase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, [illegible] 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; [illegible] DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. [illegible] son, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, [illegible] No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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Price, 25 cents per bottle.
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The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
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"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

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CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Send red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest [illegible] remedy ever discovered, infallible for the [illegible] removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 658 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secrets, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.
Large and small Tents for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 1,241 Broadway.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Standards of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Marryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 108 South-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] give notice that they will [illegible] for which they will issue [illegible] letters of credit or circular notes at [illegible] similar to those in such extensive use on the [illegible] of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal [illegible] and towns in the United States, Canada, West [illegible], South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

[illegible] Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of [illegible]. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, [illegible], &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

[illegible] current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., [illegible], San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
[illegible]ERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS [illegible] USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, [illegible]. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver their Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment [illegible].

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of [illegible] next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

[illegible] the reasons and necessity for this [illegible] to all holders whose address is known, [illegible] be forwarded to any parties in [illegible] received them. By order of the [illegible], Chairman of Trustees.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1., 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the eanings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina bought by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.,

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BARKMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depot, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3¼ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅝ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1⅜ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1⅛ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2¼ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1⅜ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅝ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3¾ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅝ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot. twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¼ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅝ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy platted horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be thereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several dépôts in this State, under General Order No. 78:

10,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

As above contracts are made for supplying the United States Troops, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

HARDWARE.—A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Hardware and Cutlery for sale cheap, or will exchange for real estate. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL & CO., No. 126 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT Messrs. GELPKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS K. JESUP and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. 82 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST', NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented AT ONCE at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster Gen.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, Aug. 8, 1861.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY WILL close on the 12th, and reopen on the 26th inst. The Reading-room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Doves Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MATRIMONIAL.

I WANT A WIFE NOT MORE THAN 20 years of age; she must be of an amiable disposition, which is all I am in quest of. If she has sisters, married or unmarried, the advertiser would prefer, as he is fond of good society, and particularly of children. Answer must be addressed in sincerity to J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The [illegible] HIGHLAND [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will [illegible] foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE [illegible]
Tuesday, July 30, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, July 31, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 31, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug 2, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 3:50 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 31, 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 31, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 1, 9½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug 3, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 7, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.
Saturday Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9½, 12½, and 3½.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5.15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return.........$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return.........60
To Patterson's Grove and return.........50
To Port Monmouth and return.........40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED TO RENT.—ANY PERSONS HAVING a first-class furnished mansion to rent on Staten Island or Hudson River, within 10 miles of New-York, for the Winter months, with possession 1st September, may hear of a good tenant by addressing Box No. 1,676 Post-office. The situation must be unobjectionable.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY residence, with from 10 to 50 acres, worth $8,000 to $10,000, within 50 miles of New-York, in exchange for a good, well-built, four-story, brown-stone house, one of the most desirable locations on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 1,379 Post-office.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4153 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEASANT neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No. 3,153 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $4 TO any one enabling him to work his passage to England. Address B. S., care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible] first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on [illegible]. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 37 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$110
Second Cabin Passage.........60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin.........$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin.........2 00
Philadelphia, steerage.........1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO.........SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA.........SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUSAND acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Dépôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Lot 25 by 131, little money down—or exchange for a small place in the country. Apply to MR. BRUSH, Fulton-av., second door from Classon-av., or to MR. NOBLE, book-stand, corner of Fulton and Gold sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY TENEMENT property, a farm worth $15,000, either in this State, New-Jersey, or Connecticut. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., room No. 4.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN FORTY-fifth-street, near Broadway, 21 feet front, 3 stories high, with all the modern improvements; very low. Also, the first floor over our store will be altered into a dwelling and show room to suit a tenant. Apply to McKENZIE & O'HARA, Plumbers, No. 305 4th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 84 East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements. Rent until 1st of May next at rate of $600 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

WILL BE LET VERY LOW—NO. 611½ 2D-av., 3-story and basement, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements. Also, several parts of houses at low rents. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 415 3d-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADISON-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION CAMP-MEETING, NOW IN PROGRESS, ten minutes' walk from Elm Park, S. I.; beautiful grove, good place to do and get good; faithful laborers, ministers and laymen earnestly invited to attend. Refreshments on the ground. Boats leave foot of Cortland-st. 8 and 11 A. M. Fare 6 cents. "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob."

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

After months of unwearied labor, and spending
NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
in capturing and transporting them from that part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence [illegible], the Manager is enabled to offer his visitors
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
TWO LIVING WHALES,
a male and a female. Everybody has heard of Whales,
IN NURSERY TALES and "SAILOR'S YARNS,"
IN NURSERY TALES and "SAILOR'S YARNS,"
everybody has read of WHALES in story, song and history, and everybody
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
WANTS TO SEE A WHALE,
and now they have the opportunity. Barnum has
CAPTURED TWO OF THE LEVIATHANS,
CAPTURED TWO OF THE LEVIATHANS,
CAPTURED TWO OF THE LEVIATHANS,
has built a small ocean in his Museum, filled it from the briny deep, and there
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
THE TWO LIVING WHALES,
measuring respectively fifteen and twenty feet in length, may be seen at all hours sporting in their native element. Who will miss the opportunity of seeing them? Another may not offer in a life time. Embrace this ere it be too late. See Mr. Barnum's card below.
LAST TWO DAYS OF
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the
SCHOONER S. J. WARING,
Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLESQUE.
With a brilliant and talented company, including
LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER,
MR. and MRS. C. B. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.
MARIE, THE CHILD OF SORROW,
With a laughable farce, every day at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

A CARD FROM P. T. BARNUM.—LIVING WHALES ON EXHIBITION.—Having learned from fishermen and eminent naturalists, including the [illegible] statement of the celebrated Prof. Agassiz, that the White Whale could be found in that portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearest to Labrador, I made a journey there in June last, accompanied by my agent. I remained there a fortnight, and made every arrangement for capturing and keeping alive two of these monsters. This arrangement included the services of thirty-five men, besides my special agent. I then returned and had erected in the Museum a reservoir fifty feet in length and twenty-five feet in width, in which was placed sea-water, and arrangements made for a continual fresh supply. I also made arrangements with steamers and railroads to convey these leviathans to New-York at the fastest possible speed, without regard to the expense.

I am highly gratified in being able to assure the public that they have arrived safe and well, a MALE and FEMALE, from 15 to 20 feet long, and are now swimming in the miniature ocean in my Museum, to the delight of visitors. As it is very doubtful whether these wonderful creatures can be kept alive more than a few days, the public will see the importance of seizing the first moment to see them.
P. T. BARNUM.
AMERICAN MUSEUM, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
are positively the last opportunities which can be afforded the public of witnessing the
CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA,
already performed for more than
EIGHT CONSECUTIVE MONTHS,
during which period it has been witnessed by over
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs and new Dances.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Performance THIS EVENING will be given for the
BENEFIT
of
MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE.

Those delineators of American Comedy have won for them the commendations of the entire Press of
ENGLAND,
IRELAND and
SCOTLAND.

The Public are respectfully notified that the arrangements previously entered into prevent Mr. and Mrs. Florence from remaining at the Winter Garden but a few nights longer.

THIS EVENING the performance will commence with
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FARIES.
Phelim O'Flannigan.........Mr. Florence
To conclude with
LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Tottle, (assuming 5 characters,).........Mrs. Florence
Barney.........Mr. Florence
In rehearsal,
THE IRISH HUZZAR and
THE KNIGHTS OF ARVA.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reengagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—THE GALLANT Seventy-ninth New-York Highland Regiment. Grand Monster Musical Festival and Picnic at Jones' Wood, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1861. The entire proceeds to form the basis of a fund for the support of the families of the killed and disabled members of the above regiment. A responsible Committee has been appointed. Admission ticket, 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, JR., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

BUCEPHALUS—CHESTNUT SORREL, SIXTEEN hands—a horse of extraordinary action, will be sold at a bargain from the stable of Mr. MONTAGUE, 23-st., New-York. As a demonstration of power by magnetic action to radically change the articulations, Dr. REYNOLDSON, his owner, invites attention of the scientific and thinking public.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE can be had near Fort Lee, N. J., seven miles from the City; communication by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., New-York, four times a day. Apply to PASTURE, Box No. 1,809 New-York Post-office, or to C. E. KNAPP, No. 299 Hudson-st.

HORSE KEPT WITHOUT CHARGE.—Any person having a good horse and top wagon or light rockaway for which they have no use during the next two months, can have them well kept in the country and carefully used, by addressing S. X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 122 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood; never-failing streams and excellent soil; good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 160 ACRES, well located in Wisconsin, all under cultivation; would take a stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, or groceries, or Brooklyn City property, in exchange; if necessary some cash would be paid. Address V. V. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, for an interview.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge. The house is in complete order. Conveyances every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 19, 1861.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT AND STAFF.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

Just one week since the loyal citizens of Missouri were gratified to find that the oft-repeated rumors of the arrival of Major-Gen. FREMONT at St. Louis had at last been verified. The activity which he at once infused into every branch of his department, and the characteristic energy with which he collected troops from all parts of the West was well exemplified yesterday afternoon at the levee, when eight steamers left the city at once for this place. They were the *City of Alton*, which carried Gen. FREMONT and his Staff, a battery of Artillery and a troop of Cavalry; the *Jennie Deans* and the *Warsaw*, with the Illinois Seventeenth Regiment; the *City of* [illegible] *and Empress*, with the Illinois Nineteenth, the *D. A. January* and *War Eagle*, with an Iowa regiment, and the *Graham*, with detachments from the First and Second Missouri Volunteers. As this magnificent fleet left the city and steamed down past the Arsenal, Carondelet and Jefferson Barracks, the scene was truly grand and inspiriting; and loyal men who have been watching the movements of the enemy for weeks past with the deepest anxiety took heart again and began to look for some decided movement which shall settle the fate of Missouri at once and forever.

In the suite of Gen. FREMONT, I noticed several familiar New-York faces, and among them Gen. ASBOTH, the Hungarian patriot, whose tall form has been so familiar to your citizens for several years past. Gen. FREMONT exhibits his usual sagacity in confiding to this old soldier an important position in the Army of the West. CHESTER HARDING, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, also accompanied the General, who is surrounded by tried and thorough soldiers that have flocked to his standard from almost every part of the world, attracted, perhaps, in a great degree, by the air of romance and adventure which has clung to his name ever since those wonderful explorations which first made the Pathfinder famous. Here are young men just from the side of GARIBALDI, and who fought at Palermo; exiles from Hungary, keeping their hand in until their mother shall call them home to fight again for her; German patriots, singing the old songs of liberty which they brought with them from the Revolution; one old cavalry officer, who fought at Leipsic and commanded a company at Waterloo, and a host of others, to whom the sound of the trumpet is never unwelcome.

The presence of the Major-General in this place, it is thought by many, betokens an early movement of some kind, perhaps upon Memphis, although the presence of the enemy, 17,000 strong as is said, on the southern border of Missouri, may have something to do with it. Those at the East who fancy that secession is killed in Missouri because all is quiet in St. Louis, will probably one of these days be very much surprised. Indeed, well-informed persons regard an early attack upon St. Louis as not only possible but exceedingly probable. The truth is that Government has had so much to do with affairs in the vicinity of Washington, that the people of Missouri have been compelled to rely almost entirely upon themselves, and though the work that they have accomplished has been truly herculean, yet it is evident that Gen. FREMONT has not arrived a moment too soon.

The General's presence here infuses new life and heart into every one about the place. The soldiers lined the banks and the levee as the *City of Alton* steamed round from the Mississippi to the Ohio, and could hardly be restrained from rushing forward in a body to greet their favorite General. But he had too much on hand to receive congratulations or make speeches. Before he had been ten minutes in Cairo he was down in the fortification watching the range and effect of the shot from its guns, and in half an hour was aboard his boat again and on his way to Bird's Point. It was evident that not more than another half hour was necessary here to make him thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of the position, and he is now again on the steamer examining maps and giving orders, which will probably to-morrow set a thousand men at work upon our intrenchments.

Since the first fortification of Bird's Point, the Mississippi has washed away a strip of the shore some four hundred feet in width, and unless the Secessionists make more haste than they have yet shown, they will either find no Bird's Point to conquer when they come, or it will be so far from Cairo that their holding it can do no harm.

A small body of horsemen who had been watching Cairo all day from the Kentucky shore, galloped off as soon as the flag-boat rounded the point.

There are now men enough at Cairo to hold it against any possible attack, but there should be enough there to enable us to act offensively. I should not be surprised to hear of reinforcements being sent and an attack made at any moment.

J. W. S.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 6—10 P. M.

To-day has been characterized by *two* movements—a variation on the quiet programme for some weeks past—and both of these were by the Chicago troops. These movements were sending Col. MCARTHUR, with a battalion of the Twelfth Regiment to reinforce Col. MARSH at Cape Girardeau, and the removal of Capt. SMITH'S Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, from Camp Smith to a new location within the levee, near the Mississippi, and adjacent to Col. MCARTHUR'S camp.

Advices from Col. MARSH last evening represent his position at Cape Girardeau immediately threatened by the near approach of a strong force of rebels, under the command of the lesser JEFF., of Missouri, and asking for reinforcements. Col. MCARTHUR received orders to hold ready four companies of his Twelfth Regiment, and to those were added four pieces of artillery. These embarked on the steamers *Iatan* and "*B*," at 7 A. M. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the new men, and very many of the discharged three months men, though paid off a day or two since, begged and obtained permission to be of the party. The force was thus increased, as also by the addition of the two more companies, to about 800 men. Forty-eight rounds of cartridges were served out to the men, and the steamers left amid great enthusiasm on board and on the levee. There was no mistaking the ardor of the boys to meet the enemy. There was not a particle of "funk" visible among either officers or men; although confronted by the fact that the rebels were in superior force, even after this reinforcement should arrive.

The city has rung with rumors all day, giving all possible shades of the reported result at Cape Girardeau. But a gun steamer arriving here in the middle of the afternoon, reported Col. MCARTHUR'S arrival at the Cape and all quiet. A strong reinforcement of men, and a heavy field battery, were also sent down from the St. Louis Arsenal, by Gen. FREMONT, and unless they should be needed, Col. MCARTHUR'S detachment will return and resume their camp here.

Capt. LATTIMER, of the seceded steamer *Cheney*, has come back to-day, fully persuaded that he and the Illinois Central Railroad have that amount of investment in the South. The *Cheney* was seized last week and her return promised in four days. She is now at Memphis.

The "reliable gentleman" still continues to arrive here from the South several times a day, with startling reports from below; but of one thing be assured—that what the officers here know they learn from other and better sources, and do not notice their information with the public.

Col. COOK'S Seventh Illinois Regiment broke up their camp at Mound City this morning, and have gone into camp here.

The steamer *Warsaw* has been moved off the Ohio levee as a floating hospital, attached to Dr. SIM'S brigade hospital, and under charge of Assistant-Surgeon BURKE. A new brick building, well located and airy, will soon be occupied by Dr. SIM.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

Gen. PRENTISS received dispatches at 4 o'clock, A. M., that the enemy had driven in our pickets, and were advancing on Cape Girardeau in strong force.

The steamers *Iatan* and *Brown* were immediately dispatched from Cairo for the Cape, with eight hundred infantry and four cannon, under Col. MCARTHUR.

The steamer *Ryland*, just from St. Louis, passed the Cape at noon.

Our forces, under Col. MARSH, slept on their arms last night, and were making breastworks back of the town to-day, momentarily expecting an attack.

Passengers report the enemy 20 miles distant. Great excitement has prevailed here all day. The reports of an engagement are not reliable.

[illegible] has 1,000 rebels encamped six miles west of Charleston, Mo., evidently moving towards Bird's Point or Girardeau. Marauding parties in same vicinity murdered a whole family, husband, wife and three children, yesterday. They show no mercy even to children, and are particularly cruel to Germans.

An Illinois regiment was removed from Mound City to Cairo to-day.

A scout just in, who left Madrid Sunday, says PILLOW claims a force of 12,000 there. The scout estimates it at 8,000. PILLOW is throwing up intrenchments at New Madrid, and has actually got the ditch again on the wrong side—no joke. Captain of the steamer *Cheney*, captured at Columbus last Thursday, has just arrived. The boat is at Memphis, and confiscated.

LATTIMER reports PILLOW'S force at 20,000 at New-Madrid, and confirms the report that Bird's Point was to have been attacked this morning, and that they will move on Girardeau and St. Louis. The movement on Girardeau is to advance 20 miles to Jonesboro, Illinois, and then passes the Illinois Central Railroad 35 miles from Cairo.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF CAIRO.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 5.

Gen. FREMONT returned from Cairo yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the flag steamer *City of Alton*. The rest of the fleet, with the exception of the *Warsaw*, which boat was disabled by the breaking of a shaft on her downward trip, arrived later in the day.

The fleet had a very pleasant and speedy trip to Cairo, stopping four or five hours at Cape Girardeau, where a quantity of artillery and shot and shell were landed, and arriving at Bird's Point early in the afternoon of Friday.

The fleet was most joyfully and enthusiastically welcomed, landing in beautiful style, while the artillery on both sides of the river belched forth thunderous volleys of congratulation. The debarkation of the soldiers, artillery, and military stores was effected with great promptitude; and after a rapid but complete inspection of Cairo and Bird's Point, and a consultation with the officers in charge, Gen. FREMONT at once embarked for his return.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

An Army officer has just made a most interesting estimate of the materials required by an army. He says that 50,000 men consume daily 312 tons, 10 cwt. of provisions alone, thus requiring 300 horses to carry food enough to support them for the first four days—assuming that they themselves could carry the first three days' food—and 300 horses to carry the food needed every day afterwards. Thus 1,800 tons of provisions should be sent with an army commencing a week's march. Then baggage and ammunition would require at least as much more carrying material, and Cavalry ten times as much, so that an army of 50,000 properly supplied, and having a small proportion of horse soldiers, would need the services of over one thousand horses drawing a ton each, for a single day's necessaries. The march from Alexandria to Bull Run should have had nearly 3,000 carrying horses, premising that they would require food marching both ways.

Advices from Havana report the arrival there of the following resigned United States Officers, *en route* to join the rebels, it is supposed. Their names are: Commander JOHN R. MITCHELL, late Commander of the steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, of the Pacific Squadron; Midshipman G. W. AVERETT, Virginia; Engineer J. D. LINING, South Carolina; and Capt. GARNETT, cousin of the Southern General, ROBERT S. GARNETT, who was killed at the battle of Carrick's Ford. RICHARD B. GARNETT entered the gallant Sixth Regiment of Foot in July, 1841, and was made a Captain on the 9th of May, 1855. He participated in the 190 days' march of his regiment—unparalleled in history—from Camp Floyd to Sacramento, and served in California until secessionism broke out. The Richmond *Enquirer* recently intimated that "a colonelcy in the Virginia Regulars" awaits him. Capt. MITCHELL is a native of North Carolina, and entered the Navy on a Florida appointment in 1825.

We learn from the Pacific Squadron that the steam gun-boat *Wyoming* had been ordered to the Coast of Mexico, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron.

A detachment of United States sailors arrived here yesterday in charge of an Engineer, and were immediately transported on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*. They were recruited in Buffalo, N. Y., where there is a branch rendezvous of the New-York Naval Station.

Affairs were very dull at the Navy-yard yesterday. The departure of all the regular men-of-war makes the premises look vacant and deserted. Four 32-pound guns were put on board the steam gun-boat *Connecticut*, the port-holes are being bored in the *Kuhn*, and the *National Guard* is preparing to haul into the long wharf for stores. But for the guns and ammunition strewn around the buildings it would be difficult to distinguish any difference between it and a merchant's ship-yard. The marines, since all the regular craft left, feel like whales in a museum.

A portion of the horses to be sent to West Point for cadets left this city yesterday.

The Board of Examiners had a great number of applicants before it yesterday. It is understood some twenty passed. It will meet to-day as usual.

Capt. SPINNING, a ship master of New-York, has received a Master's commission in the Navy. He is ordered to the *Satellite*, which vessel is soon to leave for Fortress Monroe.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

A gentleman who has resided for thirty years in Mississippi, and is well acquainted in the State, has just arrived in this City, and makes some interesting statements regarding the condition of the South. He represents that the utmost terrorism is exercised, and the whole South is subject to a military despotism. The most venerable citizens, long residents of standing in the community, are at the mercy of the mob, and unless they chime in with the secession cry, must risk the loss of property and life. Business is stagnant; specie has all flown to the region of the battle-fields; cotton is sold for 5½ cents per pound. There is not leather enough to make shoes for the troops, and no sale whatever for real estate or slaves. The planters have been instructed to keep the cotton away from the seaboard, but the utmost faith is felt in their ability to whip the Yankees, and retrieve all their losses in a twelvemonth. He thinks the Southern troops number about 300,000, but admits that this is little else but guess-work, as the utmost care is taken to keep the people in ignorance on that point. None of the troops that he saw were well clad or equipped, and so great is the scarcity of arms that some regiments have been disbanded, and all the old rifles and muskets are being collected for the purpose of alteration.

Our informant made his way North without a pass of any kind. He was obliged to take a small boat about twenty miles below Cairo and row up. He landed at Cairo and registered his name on the hotel book, but was not questioned. He thinks spies could work with the greatest impunity at that point. He thinks that Gen. PILLOW'S command feel quite certain of taking Bird's Point, if they want it. The general idea is still that they have a design to capture St. Louis.

As to the temper of the slave population, he thinks the negroes are too shrewd to attempt insurrection without almost a certainty of success. They, as well as the white population, are kept in ignorance of the facts of the war, the state of opinion at the North, or the success of our arms. The most absurd stories are told of the victories of the Southern troops, and the most exaggerated accounts are published of the loss of Northern men and stores in every engagement.

He denies the statement of the Southern Press as to the plentifulness of the cotton or grain crops. From a produce merchant who traveled through Texas and Louisiana he learned that there is great backwardness in all kinds of crops in those States. As to getting the cotton to market, he says the South has not rope and sacking enough to put the cotton in bales. As the planters are ordered to keep the cotton at home, he cannot see how the Government is to avail itself of that crop as a basis for the issue of the secession bonds. He learned from a well-informed banker that the New-Orleans Banks refused to sanction the plan of making the cotton bonds the circulating medium of the South. Only one New-Orleans Bank was represented at the Richmond Convention. The Southern troops are so much in want of blankets and stockings, that requests had been issued for families to send all their extra supplies for distribution. He has no doubt of the ability of the North to subdue the rebels.

NOTE FROM LIEUT. SINCLAIR.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your report of the wounded, that you have my name as J. B. ST. CLAIR, which is entirely wrong. I am aware that it is almost impossible to to make out the list of killed and wounded without making some mistakes, therefore, if you would make this correction it would greatly oblige me.

I am yet at the Government Hospital, suffering from two musket wounds in my left leg. They are within an inch of each other, and what makes it worse, I had not fairly recovered from a wound that I had received in the same knee from the bursting of a cannon while at the flag-raising at SINGER'S Sewing Machine manufactory, about three weeks before I left New-York to join my regiment. I am, however, fast recovering, so that I am in hopes to be able to join my regiment once more in defence of our glorious country and its sacred Constitution.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Lieut. JAMES B. SINCLAIR,
Co. E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard.

A NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF AMERICANS RESIDING ABROAD.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, June 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The loyal Americans in Europe, actuated by a desire to serve their country, and testify their devotion to its Government, have contributed funds to be expended in the way that it was thought would best serve to maintain that Government in its strength and integrity.

Our fellow-countrymen are loyal, and freely tender their services and money. To make these essential elements potent should be the grand consideration with practical minds, and the first thought should be to perfect volunteers in the use of the rifle, that in their hands it may become the efficient weapon that it is capable of being made.

It has occurred to those in whose behalf we write that a "National Rifle Association" should be formed, whose duty it should be to have an efficient organization of those who are enthusiastic in the object aimed at, that funds should be raised to endow this association, by whatever plan the wisdom of those who administer its affairs should deem most advisable, whereby they can provide the shooting-ground (perhaps it might be connected with the camp on Staten Island) with all that is necessary to make it perfect and complete for the purpose; tender prizes for the best shots, &c.; in short, awaken emulation to become good shots with the rifle, and mold into a strong and enduring principle the enthusiastic love of country which now swells the heart of every true citizen. Every effort should be exerted to make the volunteer an efficient soldier, not only for the present emergency, but for any future danger.

We send you herewith a full account of the formation and successful progress of the National Rifle Association, established some year and a half ago in this country.

The volunteer movement here has given birth to the existence of this Association, and we are convinced that, upon a perusal of the report of their plan of organization and proceedings for the first year, that you will agree with us that it is the organization, of all others, wanted in the United States, to go hand in hand with the volunteer movement.

The names of those hereunto annexed, comprising the head of the Government, Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Governor of the State of New-York, and citizens, civilians and soldiers, have been suggested as a "Provisional Committee," to take charge of the movement and make the preliminary steps to mold it into form and practical working effect.

The President of the United States, Secretary of War and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT could not give their presence or attention, probably, but will doubtless give the sanction of their names and the encouragement of their advice and support.

The Governor of the State of New-York and the Governors of other States will doubtless be most happy to give their cordial assistance by becoming officers or patrons, which the nature of their position will make so valuable.

As a commencement, and to serve as an initiation to inaugurate the first completitive contests in shooting with the rifle at the target, the loyal Americans in Europe tender four of WHITWORTH'S superior rifles as prizes.

These rifles have been ordered and are now being made. They will be ready to send forward as soon as the undersigned can learn that the steps in accordance with these or better suggestions have been taken.

We are warranted in saying that the Whitworth rifle is the best that has been produced in this country. They will cost £25 each, irrespective of freight and insurance, and will be deemed, it is thought, a very fitting set of prizes to be offered at the opening.

It is suggested, therefore, by those who tender these prizes that the names hereunto annexed, meet together at once in the City of New-York in a preliminary meeting, and devise when and where a future meeting should be called, nominating prominent and loyal citizens, practical soldiers, lovers of rifle practice, who will surely and effectively put this conception in the way of becoming a prominent and useful reality.

A copy of this letter is addressed to each of the following names, and the undersigned await on behalf of themselves and compatriots, a speedy reply, stating whether the matter has been taken up, and if so, that they may know when the prize rifles should be ready for delivery. We remain, dear Sirs, your loyal fellow-citizens.

(Signed,)
R. G. MOULTON, } Committee.
R. B. PERRY, }

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington; Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington; Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Washington; Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.; Col. Lefferts, Commanding; Col. Duryee, Commanding; Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., New-York; Samuel D. Babcock, Esq., New-York; Henry A. Smythe, Esq., New-York; Henry F. Spaulding, Esq., New-York; Alexander T. Stewart, Esq., New-York; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York; Samuel McLean, Esq., New-York; James McBride, Esq., New-York; Dean K. Tenner, Esq., New-York; John B. Arthur, Esq., New-York; James T. Ames, Esq., Springfield, Mass.; Frank E. Howe, Esq., New-York; whom we ask to send out the notices inviting the above to meet at his office.

INDIANA REGIMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Nineteenth Indiana Regiment arrived here this morning.

ARRIVAL OF DISABLED TROOPS.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The steamer *City of New-York* arrived here this morning, bringing about 60 of the sick and wounded of the Rhode Island Regiment from Washington.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES—A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No such organization exists as the Morgan Rifles, although such is stated in your paper of to-day over the signature of Col. J. A. PAGE.

The following officers, formerly of the Clinton Rifles, finding it judicious to withdraw themselves from that organization, formed themselves into a corps entitled the McClellan Rifles, under the able command of Col. LEGAL, to whom they would have esteemed it an insult to offer anything less than a Colonelcy. No officer whose name appears below was dismissed from the Clinton Rifles, inasmuch as all retired voluntarily before any *ex post facto* order could be made:

Sanchez De Aguda, formerly of the Clinton Rifles; Capt. Gutman, do.; Capt. O'Brien, do.; Quartermaster R. B. Locke, do.; Lieut. Steers, do.; Lieut. Stuart, do.; Lieut. Irving, do.; Lieut. Stewart, do.; Lieut. Brelay, do.; Lieut. Locke, do.; Lieut. Whittemore, do.

Eleven officers out of an organization which was altogether incomplete, may well be considered a majority. But however necessary these gentlemen found it to separate themselves from the command of Col. PAGE, they nevertheless entertain for him the highest respect, and wish him every success in the formation of his regiment.

FITZJAMES O'BRIEN,
Captain McClellan Rifles,
In the name of the officers.

NEW-YORK UNION HOME SCHOOL.

The above named school for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, who may be left unprovided for, has been recently established by a number of ladies and gentlemen of our City, and is at present located on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street. The lady managers are now prepared to receive all children left fatherless or orphans in consequence of the war. It is the design of the Society to educate these unfortunates, and give them a "Home" in every sense. The Society look to the generous public to sustain them in this cause, by donations of money, clothing, &c., and trust the popular heart will respond with liberality. The actual sufferings of this class of children is known to but few. Many homeless little wanderers, with scarce a crust of bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger, may be found daily. Shall we not, then, give our mite for the support of the children of our brave volunteers? The Home School not only provides entirely for the children, but by doing so, enables the mother to seek employment whereby she may earn a living for herself. Full particulars may be had by applying at the Home, corner Eleventh-avenue and Seventh-fifth-street. Contributions will be received by either of the following gentlemen, composing the Advisory Committee:

Hon. Hiram Barney, Custom-house; George Dennison, Esq., Custom-house; Charles P. Kirkland, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-street; Cyrus W. Field, No. 57 Beekman-street; Rev. John Cotton Smith, corner Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue; Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., No. 59 Merchants' Exchange; Wm. T. Coleman, Esq., No. 88 Wall-street; Rev. A. D. Gillette, No. 37 West Twenty-third-street; G. P. B. Hoyt, Esq., corner Jefferson and Cherry streets.

COL. SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

This newly organized regiment, composed, as its name implies, of engineers and artisans, mustered a company into the service yesterday, and expect to add two more companies to-day. The men proceed to Camp Washington, Staten Island, where they will be located until the regiment is full. Col. SERRELL is one of the most practical and renowned engineers in the country.

THE CONTRACT FOR TENTS.

On the 29th of July last bids for supplying the Army with tents was sent into the Quartermaster's Department, as per advertisement. Two or three of the lowest bids, with samples, were selected and sent on to Washington for approval. The authorities there did not, however, accept them, but order the tents of Boston and Philadelphia manufacturers, from which cities no bids or proposals for the making of tents had been sent in to the Quartermaster.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

At this Department, yesterday, four companies were mustered into the service of the United States, viz.: one company of the New-York Rifles, one of the Mechanics' Rifles, one of the Yates Rifles, and one of SERRELL'S Engineer Regiment.

THE CAMERON RIFLE REGIMENT.

There is now in camp seven companies that have been mustered into the service of the United States. Three more companies will make the regiment complete, which will be in about ten days. Maj. VAN ZEIBER, the Camp Commander, has served with distinction through different campaigns in Prussia and Schleswig Holstein. By the 15th of August, it is imagined that the regiment will be complete. At present the men are quartered at the United States Arsenal, Hudson City, N. J.

MASS FOR THE SOULS OF ALL THE FAITHFUL WHO FELL AT BULL RUN.

The Catholic soldiers who have fallen at Bull Run have had their faith and their courage commemorated. Yesterday morning, Father MCEVOY, of the Church of the Transfiguration in Mott-street, celebrated a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of their souls. He was assisted by Fathers TREANOR, COURON, DILLOW, of Indiana, and others. There was a vast congregation in attendance, no lack of feeling, exquisite music from the boys, and every honor which the occasion demanded, rendered to the poor fellows, both North and South, who bit the dust on that lamentable occasion.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTEENTH.

The Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment may be expected here to-day. They left Worcester yesterday afternoon, and will arrive in New-York by the Norwich line of steamers. With them will come Nim's Artillery Company of Boston, numbering 160 men, and having with them several fine howitzers. The officers of the Fifteenth are: Colonel, CHAS. DEVENS, Jr., of Worcester; Lieutenant-Colonel, Scott Ward, of Worcester; Major, John W. Kimball, of Fitchburgh; Quartermaster, Church Howe; Surgeon, Jas. N. Bates, of Worcester; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. S. F. Haven, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. W. G. Scanlin, of Grafton; Quarter-Sergeant, Wm. K. Steele; Sergeant-Major, F. A. Walker; Commissary-Sergeant, Wm. G. Waters.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Another instalment of the Union Army will doubtless have arrived here at an early hour this morning from Boston. The Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers has been recruited from almost half the various counties of the Old Bay State, and comprises in its ranks some of the finest, handiest specimens of the rural population of which New-England boasts. The regiment has for some time past been quartered at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, and constant drill, with strict discipline, have brought it up to a high condition of efficiency. They bid good-bye to Boston early yesterday, left Groton at 1 P. M., and proceeded on their way to this city by the Stonington line. Delays in the course of embarkation, fogs on the Sound and other hindrances, prevented their getting here until toward the small hours of the morning—too late to afford opportunity for any display upon their landing, or to warrant any detailed description of their appearance. The regiment was marched as quickly as possible to the Park Barracks, where they had supper and bunked in for the night. They continue their progress towards the seat of war to-day.

The following is a list of officers: Colonel, Wm. R. Greene, of Haverhill; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel C. Oliver, of Lawrence; Major, Chas. F. Simmons, of Boston; Quartermaster, Andrew Washburn, of Newton; Surgeon, David Dana, Jr., of Lawrence; Assistant Surgeon, Saml. K. Fowle, of Haverhill; Sergeant-Major, Amos Henfield, of Salem; Quartermaster-General, Wm. Glass, of Boston; Commissary-Sergeant, A. L. Drew, of Haverhill; Chaplain, Stephen Barker. Company A, (of Ipswich,)—Captain, Nathaniel Shratswell; Lieutenants, Milton B. Shattack and Leigh R. Worcester. Company B, (of Methuen,)—Captain, Leverett Bradley; Lieutenants, J. B. Wardwell and Christopher S. Heath. Company C, (of Lynn,)—Captain, Alonzo G. Draper; Lieutenants, A. C. Wyman and Josiah H. Sparks. Company D, (of Haverhill,)—Captain, Seth S. Barton; Lieutenants, Jas. Pope and Frank W. Taggard. Company E, (of Amesbury,)—Captain, J. W. Sargeant; Lieutenants, W. F. Martin and B. C. Atkinson. Company F, (of Lawrence,)—J. W. Kimball and R. P. Cushman. Company G, (of Marblehead,)—Captain, Benj. Day; Lieutenants, C. P. Noyes and B. F. Martin. Company H, (of Andover,)—Captain, Horace Holt; Lieutenants, Chas. H. Poor and M. W. Clement. Company J, (of Danvers,)—Captain, Arthur A. Putnam; Lieutenants, C. H. Adams, Jr., and G. W. Kenney. Company K, (of Lawrence,)—Capt. F. A. Rolfe; Lieutenants, Wm. Preston and Albert A. David.

MECHANICS' RIFLES.

This regiment is rapidly progressing, and will, no doubt, be one of the first put into the field. Yesterday another company was mustered into the service. The head-quarters will be removed to Staten Island in a few days, or as soon as the camp equipage can be got ready by the authorities.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Col. A. M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, at last accounts was at Centreville. The ball in his thigh had been extracted, and he was doing well.

The Engineer Corps of the Fourteenth Regiment have demanded their discharge. The Engineers, it is said, are not acknowledged by Government, and hence their desire to return home.

Major BREWSTER, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, is endeavoring to raise a regiment to be called after Gen. MCCLELLAN. A large number of the officers of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth are engaged in this movement with Major BREWSTER, among whom are named Captains James Campbell, John Sullivan, and Edmunds; Lieutenants Bokee, T. L. Baker, Chappell, &c. The headquarters of this regiment, for the present, are at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets.

A man named PATRICK CUNINGHAM was committed, yesterday, to answer the charge of having defrauded the Volunteer Relief Committee. He repesented to his wife that he had enlisted, and absented himself from home for several weeks, during which time his wife, upon his representation, drew a sum of money every week from the Relief Committee to support herself and family.

The De Kalb Regiment.

CAMP FORT CORCORAN, NEAR WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 2, 1861.

Ever since the departure of the "De Kalb" Regiment from New-York City attacks have appeared in several American and German newspapers, against the officers, and particularly against the commander of the regiment, Col. VON GILSA. So far, we have considered it below our dignity to take notice of these attacks, or to answer them; in the first place, because the writers of the same did not give their names; and in the second place, because all these articles bore on their face the stamp of untruth and unwarranted exaggeration.

It has, however, now appeared that one of the officers of our regiment, Capt. BRACKLOW, is the author of one of these reports, which has found a place in the columns of the *New-Yorker Abend Zeitung*, of July 24, under the heading, "*The Murder in* GILSA'S *Regiment*." The facts, as stated in this article, are lies, and Capt. BRACKLOW, who was immediately suspended from duty, would have been placed before a Court-martial at the request of the corps of undersigned officers if his resignation, which he had tendered eight days ago, had not been accepted to-day.

It is true that private PREDIGER, of Company B, has been wounded by the Colonel, in consequence of active resistance against the Colonel's orders, as he could not be brought to obedience in any other manner; his scratch, however, was not dangerous, for he did duty again on the third day after he received his wound, and is at present in full health with the regiment.

All other attacks against the manner in which the command of our regiment is conducted, we leave unnoticed, for the above-mentioned reasons. We declare herewith, that we have joined the regiment under command of Col. VON GILSA with full confidence in his ability, and that from the manner in which he has conducted his command under the trying and difficult circumstances and positions through which the regiment has passed, we have gained the conviction that we can estimate him as a highly accomplished and able officer, under whom we shall continue to serve with the greatest confidence.

OFFICERS OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

Emil Duysing, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ernest von Holmsted, Major; D. von Einsiedel, Captain; O. Sibeth, Captain; F. Menshausen, Captain; A. Weiss, Captain; P. F. Bauer, Captain; W. Papemeyer, Captain; F. D. Kirchbiel, Captain; Fr. Meyer, Captain; Von Morozovitz, Captain; C. Wallenan, Lieutenant; A. Linois, Lieutenant; R. Grenadier, Lieutenant; C. Bang, Lieutenant; W. Stilpnagal, Lieutenant; F. Maller, Lieutenant; E. Neass, Lieutenant; A. Trainer, Lieutenant; M. Colnheim, Lieutenant; G. Heinrichs, Lieutenant; Ch. Voelcker, Lieutenant; A. Schoenherr, Lieutenant; Von Melhow, Lieutenant; Knigsschild, Lieutenant; Kleimschmidt, Adjutant; Schumacher, Lieutenant; Erdt, Lieutenant.

The Commencement Season.

EXERCISES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

During the present week the University of Vermont, at Burlington, held its regular Commencement exercises. The Literary Societies celebrated their anniversary on Tuesday. Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Boston delivered the address, which was devoted to a discussion of the "Republican Scholar." After its conclusion a joint meeting of the Societies was held for the purpose of electing the Orator and Poet for 1862.

The following were appointed: Orator, J. W. MAY, Roxbury, Mass.; Substitute, R. D. BENEDICT, New-York City; Poet, JAS. RUSSELL LOWELL, Cambridge, Mass.; Substitute, F. M. FINCH, Ithaca, N. Y.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Phi Beta Kappa Society listened to an address from Prof. SEELYE, on the claims of society upon educated men, and to a poem by Mr. CANNING. A large audience attended Junior Exhibition in the evening, and on Wednesday the commencement exercises proper were held.

EXERCISES AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT opened the exercises of the week at Williams College, by a repetition of his address on the value of academical studies. He commenced by alluding to our National struggle, and reminded his hearers of the fact that we are but little accustomed to war, and hence do not enough realize that the best armies and the bravest generals are often doomed to defeat. But notwithstanding the disastrous result of the late battle, we have in reality nothing to fear, but should have full confidence in the strength and justice of our cause. Thence he passed by an easy transition to the discussion of his theme.

The Freshmen had their "wake" after the audience which had been listening to Mr. EVERETT had dispersed, and on Tuesday evening the Alumni meeting was held. The following is the necrological list, which was read:

Class.	Name	Born.	Died.	Age.
1799	Peter Starr	Conn.	Stamford, Conn., Sept.	82
1803	J. M. Whitney	Conn.	Illinois, December	85
1803	Jacob Ten Eyck	——	Schodack, N.Y. Aug. 27	78
1805	David Buel	Conn.	Troy, Aug. 16	75
1818	D. D. Barnard	Mass.	Albany, N. Y., May	—
1826	N. Murray	Ireland	Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 4	59
1850	F. D. Oram	Mass.	Chicago, Ill., April	—
1853	Dr. T. S. Wood	N. Y.	New-York, Nov. 21	30
1854	H. H. Taft	Mass.	Montgom'y, Ala., Jan. 30	33
1859	L. J. Cole	Mass.	Wetumpka, Ala	26
1860	E. E. Bronk	N. Y.	Coxsackie	31

The average age of those who have died during the year was 54 years; among the number were six lawyers, one clergyman, two teachers, one physician, and one farmer. The number of deaths among the younger alumni has been large in proportion to the whole number—five of the eleven reported having graduated since 1850. This same fact has been noticed in former years, and it might be well to inquire the cause.

The Committee appointed to nominate a list of permanent officers reported the following names: President, Dr. Henry L. Sabin; Vice-President, William Hyde; Secretary, Rev. N. H. Griffin; Prudential Committee, Rev. Calvin Durfee, Rev. A. Ballard, Jos. White, Morton J. Thomas, Rev. John Noble.

Speeches were subsequently made by Rev. DWIGHT MARSH, Missionary at Mosul, and others, and then the Association adjourned to the Church to listen to an address from Dr. DAVIS, of Westfield, Mass. The Alumni dinner followed, and the Commencement Exercises were held on Wednesday.

A Car Loaded with Army Wagons Runs into the River at Havre de Grace.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

An accident occurred on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad this morning. One of a freight train of cars, filled with army wagons, after being drawn off the boat at Havre de Grace, on this side, ran back before it could be checked. The car went into the dock. Six horses were killed. The damage is not great. The wagons are all taken out. Obstructions to travel were removed in four hours.

New-York Central Railroad Dividend.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company met this morning and declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 20th day of August, at the usual places.

Telegraphic Connection.

FORRANDA, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The telegraph line from this place, connecting with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company's line at Waverley, was opened this morning, and is working finely.

The Great Eastern for Liverpool.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Great Eastern* from Quebec at 4 P. M. of Tuesday, for Liverpool, will pass Cape Race at about 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Marine Disaster.

WRECK OF THE BRIG J. NICKERSON.

A letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, June 7, says: "On the 1st of June, at 8 A. M., a boat with Capt. EVANS and six men, belonging to the American brig *J. Nickerson*, of Boston, came into this port. Capt. EVANS reports that he sailed from Lisbon, May 22, with a cargo of wine and salt, bound to Rio Grande, Brazil; that on the 28th, in the evening, a heavy sea struck her on the port bow, causing several planks to start, and opening a leak, which increased until the 31st. At night, he and his crew abandoned the vessel, which sunk almost immediately after, about 12 miles northeast of Point Araga, on this Island." The *J. Nickerson* was built at Fall River in 1847, was 198 tons, rated A 2, and was owned by the Captain, (EVANS.)

New-Jersey.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held at Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, before Coroner BOHNSTEDT, on the body of JACOB ABRAHAMS, captain of the bark *Edwin C.*, whose body was found in the basin, near his boat, at Weehawken. It was evident that he was accidentally drowned while going on board the boat the night before, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

ATTEMPTING LIFE.—A man named THOMAS PICKSTICK, who is believed to be deranged, was yesterday sent to the County Jail, by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City. Previous to being arrested, he made an assault upon his wife with an axe, with the avowed intention of killing her, but was prevented by some persons in the house.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. W. P. Fessenden, of Maine; Justin T. Morrill, of Vermont; Jas. W. Grimes, of Iowa; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; L. Trumbull, of Illinois; D. C. Littlejohn, of New-York; F. A. Pike, of Maine; and A. Frank, of Warsaw; Col. S. G. Rea, of the United States Army; Prof. French, of West Point; J. C. Palmer, of Connecticut; R. T. Blackburn, of Chicago; J. J. Pratt, of the United States Army; Col. E. F. Jones, of Boston; Waymand Crow, of St. Louis, and Col. G. A. Hazard, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Henry Laganby, of New-Orleans; J. Mewborn and lady, of London, England; J. A. Alexander, of the United States Army; and Thompson Campbell and lady, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Collamer, of Vermont; Hamilton White, of Philadelphia; J. B. Stone, of Rhode Island; N. Washburn, of Massachusetts; J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Mason, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Major Talbot, Lieut. Fitzhugh and W. M. Wilson, of the U. S. A.; J. W. Livingston, of Utah; J. G. Stephenson, of Washington, and Col. C. E. Gray, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chevalier Hulseman, Austrian Minister from Washington, and A. Kobble, of Matanzas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. Lothrop Motley and G. B. Chase of Boston; H. G. Wright, of the U. S. A.; A. N. Hall, of Exeter, N. H., and T. O. Eldridge, of San Francisco, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. James Dixon and Rev. P. Williams, of Hartford, and H. C. Knight, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; the only sales reported are 12,000 bushels Red Winter, at 97¾c.@98c. CORN better; sales 25,000 bushels, at 32¾c.; 7,000 bushels, at 33c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY, nominal, at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—11c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bush. Wheat, 90,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 8—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN—holders firm; buyers holding back; sales 18,000 Red Winter Wheat at 97¾c.@98c.; 17,000 Milwaukee Club, private terms. CORN better; sales 25,000 bushels at 32¾c.; 50,000 bushels at 33c.; other grains quiet. WHISKY nominal at 15¾c. *Lake Imports*—11,000 bbls. Flour; 130,000 bushels Wheat; 500,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat; 163,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR steady. No grain arriving by Canal, and business limited. Red State WHEAT, [illegible] 12. CORN—3,000 bushels Western Mixed [illegible]. WHISKY, 17c. Received by Central Railroad—For New-York, 222 bbls. Highwines, 10 bales of Wool, [illegible] hhds. tobacco, 2,944 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Pork, [illegible] boxes Cheese; for Boston and the East, [illegible] Flour, 163 sacks Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug. 7—18,900 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR unsettled; sales at $4 25@$4 75 for Fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT is in good demand for milling, but as there is no shipping on the spot, the market is quiet. An offer of $1 13 was made for Wheat. Canada Wheat was held at $1 [illegible]. CORN scarce and no sales. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—21,900 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,531 bbls Flour, 20,300 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT generally steady, with an advancing tendency; White, at $1 18@$1 [illegible]; Red, at $1 13@$1 15. CORN—Yellow, at [illegible]. WHISKY dull, at 19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 18⅝; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 9⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets.... 7 [illegible] | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 50 | Gov. Island. 10 39 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Dantse, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Son; M. Baker, Churchill, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Columbine, Davidson, London, Burdett & [illegible]; Columbus, Gerdes, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; D. [illegible] Lenke, Bremen, ——; Ulster, Kenedy, Queenstown, [illegible]

Brigs St. Giralimo, Cafler, Queenstown, W. [illegible] Aiken, Woodman, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; [illegible] Morton, Cardenas, Trujillo & Russell.

Schooners Abby Bracket, Cobb, Machias; M. [illegible] Blizard, Wilmington, master; Comet, Lamb, Richmond, D. R. De Wolff; Vernon, (Br.,) Outhouse, St. John, [illegible] Nevius & Son; S. L. Tilley, McPhee, St. John, [illegible] Nevius & Son; A. Canale, Roberts, Nassau, J. [illegible] Pauline, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Belvidere, Kane, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, with mdse. to W. Jenkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Hartford, in ballast; will load Government stores for Washington.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) Hashagen, Rotterdam [illegible] June 22, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Chas. Luling. 4th inst., lat. 40 29, lon. 67 20, passed a ship, bound [illegible] showing Boyd & Hincken's signal.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight 37 ds., in ballast, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool June 24, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, (of Baltimore,) Eldridge, Leghorn June 12, passed Gibraltar 24th, with marble, &c., to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co. Had a very pleasant and moderate passage; reefed no sail during the time. July 23, lat. 44 8, lon. 50, spoke fishing schrs Rio Grande, 14,[illegible]; Elsinore, 16,000, and Raritan, 20,000 fish, all of Provincetown—reported fish very scarce.

Brig Andreas, (Swed.,) Lindstrom, Newcastle 58 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Celt, Jasper, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Brig La Grange, (of Boston,) Huff, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Anna Margaretha, (Swed.,) Wulff, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. R. B. Sumner, (of Newburyport,) Taylor, Grand Turk, T. I., July 28, with salt to Merrill & Abbott. [illegible] inst., lat. 32 57, lon. 72 14, saw two schrs., one with colors in her forward rigging, as if to speak us; took no notice of them, when both schrs. gave chase, but the wind being fresh at the time outsailed them; supposed they were privateers.

Schr. Transit, (of Brookhaven,) Corey, Rio Janeiro [illegible] ds., with coffee, rosewood, &c., to master. Experienced light airs and calms the entire passage. July 6, lat. [illegible] N., lon. 40 40, Wm. McKenzie, seaman, of Leith, Scotland, died.

Schr. Volga, (Br.,) Kennedy, St. John, N. B., [illegible] ds., with pickets to master.

Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Dayton & Co.

Schr. River Queen, Cole, Dutch Island Harbor, for Albany.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. James Jones, Jones, Boston 3 ds., with yellow pine to W. H. Webb.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Young Teazer, Morton, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin.

Schr. Hampden Belle, Alexander, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Tootill, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Beersheba, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Sing Sing.

Schr. John, Faulkner, Rondout, for Jonesport.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ovoca, Sammis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Barber, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Saco 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. R. B. Pitts, Sumner, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Knox, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. F. Merwin, Thomas, Boston 4 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Dolphin, Kellar, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Genoa, Robin, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Darling, Howes, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Natt, Richards, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. C. B. Hallock, Phinney, Boston 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Cory, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Bay State, Berritt, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Fanny Hazard, Viverts, Hartford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, mdse.

Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Newport, with an excursion party.

Schr. Island Home, Allen, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Cornish, Boston for Albany.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master. When coming down the Sound, yesterday, and when off Execution Rocks, Samuel Williams, (colored seaman,) was knocked overboard, and drowned; every effort was made to save him, but a heavy sea running at the time, it was of no avail. He was a native of Providence, where he leaves a wife and 4 children.

Sloop T. Carnley, Fawrot, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

Sloop Translation, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop T. C. Barnum, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Baldwinsville.

Sloop Sophia, Cross, Elizabethport, for Southold.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton.

WIND—During the day from N. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 7—Ships B. F. Hoxie and Red Gauntlet, for San Francisco; Excelsior, Liverpool. Barks Jacob Merrill, Sagua la Grande; Auguste & Jeanette, (Prus.,) Queenstown; Torquato Tasso, (Meck.,) Rotterdam; [illegible] (Ham.,) London. Brigs Mischief, (Br.,) Queenstown; Elise, (Prus.,) Havre; Marian Ridley, (Br.,) Harbor Grace. Schrs. Emily, Cadiz; Alba, Cette. U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, for Washington, D. C., with Government stores.

Aug. 8—Bark Harvest Home, for Liverpool, from the Lower Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. steamer New-Brunswick, St. John; brig Wm. M. Dodge, Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Cavilier—ship, from Havre, bound W., July 31, lat. 42 18, lon. 65 57.

Eagle Wing—ship, from San Francisco for Queenstown, July 13, lat. 44, lon. 16.

Inas—bark, from Boston for Cardiff, July 18, lat. 47 40, lon. 38 42.

Jessie—ship, of Liverpool, strg. E., July 22, lat. 46, lon. 45 1.

Supplement—Br. schr., bound E., was passed, July 28, lat. 43 6, lon. 60 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., July 28, barks Kanawha, for New-York next day; Castor, do. do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

READY THIS MORNING, AUG. 9, A COMplete list of the proposals for Army supplies, opened Aug. 8, at the office of Benj. Welch, Jr., Commissary-General, with the bids on each article, properly classified. Price $1. Apply to or address F. S. HOFFMAN, at J. M. Bradstreet & Son's Commercial Agency, 247 Broadway.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. ☞ The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

EDWARD P. DOHERTY, COMPANY A, Seventy-first Regiment, who escaped from the rebels last Friday, will confer a great favor by sending his address to Box 2,719 Post-office.